

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 33.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

{ FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Publication Office 192 Broadway.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-THREE.

The Military Situation.....	545	Assignments in the Quartermaster's	551
Rifled Ordnance (No. 3).....	546	Department.....	551
The Natural Increase of Combat-	546	The Mexican Tragi-Comedy.....	552
ants.....	546	Contraband News.....	552
The Armament of the British Navy.....	546	Editorial Paragraphs.....	553
The Enlistments in Different States.....	547	Foreign Military and Naval Matters.....	554
The Capture of Morgan.....	547	Danish War Items.....	554
Spots on the Uniform.....	547	A Discussion on Iron-Clads.....	555
The Settlement of Accounts.....	547	A Picture of the Horrors of War.....	555
A Card.....	548	Military and Naval Matters in Con-	556
A Correction.....	548	gress.....	556
The Metropolitan Fair.....	548	Army Gazette.....	556
Colonel Henry Van Rensselaer.....	548	Medical Department.....	557
The Military Topography of the	548	Navy Gazette.....	557
United States.....	549	Navy Yards.....	557
Deficiency of Seamen.....	550	Hydrographic Notices.....	557
The Summary Dismissal of Officers.....	550	Marriages and Deaths.....	558
Army and Navy Personal.....	551		

THE work of the week has been chiefly that of organization and preparation. In Virginia there is hardly so much as a cavalry scout to break the lull of the hour, and on the Rebel part, even the restless MOSBY has for a brief season relapsed into quiet. Everywhere, however, the busy note of preparation betokens the approach of a campaign of extraordinary importance. The new policy of concentration will henceforward fix public attention chiefly on two points alone—the stronghold at Chattanooga, and the Army, or, rather, the armies, in Virginia. The movements in the West and Southwest, it is true, are really the only stirring events of the week. But while these latter excite temporary interest, it will soon be obvious that they cannot from the nature of things be at any time of permanent importance; nor will they be thoroughly effective until the great campaign is opened between Washington and Richmond.

The work of remodelling and consolidating the Army of the Potomac is proceeding quietly and well. The jarring and ill-feeling which many predicted as the result of that step, have not been exhibited. A scheme so radical undertaken two years since would have provoked acrid discussion and bitter jealousy; but since then, our Army has become an Army of soldiers. By a wise sympathy in the feelings of the soldier, the transformed corps are permitted for the present to retain, if not their original nomenclature, at least the familiar badges, borne through many battles. The work of consolidation has reached the Western Army; and here again the modification of the original order so as to affix the name of "Twentieth" to the united Eleventh and Twelfth, instead of "First" as originally proposed, will be observed with pleasure.

The Lieutenant-General, accompanied by several staff officers, has prosecuted a careful tour and survey of the forces in Virginia. The command of General BUTLER was visited in the circuit. General W. F. SMITH accompanied the Lieutenant-General to the latter point, and will have, it is understood, the military leadership of the forces on the Peninsula. Meanwhile, Commissioner OULD, after so often objecting to holding any communication with General BUTLER, has had a lengthy conference with the latter at Fortress Monroe, whither a flag of truce boat conveyed him. There is a bright prospect of exchange for the Richmond prisoners.

Apart from the necessary delay during reorganization, the excessive rains of the week have been adequate to keep the Potomac Army in quiescence. The roads are now drying and the swollen streams rapidly subsiding. On the southerly side of the Rapidan, General LEE seems still to continue the work of fortification, several new works being observed at what is called Clark's Mountain, opposite Mitchell's Station, and in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford.

FROM the Red River we learn that, on the 21st of

March, General JOHN A. MOWER ascended the river above Alexandria as far as Natchitoches, where he met the enemy in some force, repulsed him, and captured 282 prisoners, including twenty officers, Edgar's Texas battery of four pieces complete, 150 horses, and other spoils. The prisoners were of the Second Louisiana cavalry. The movement was continued, and up to the latest dates, General MOWER had captured in all seventeen cannon.

General FRANKLIN's forces—LEE's cavalry being the advance—have arrived at Alexandria, and General A. J. SMITH left that place on the 27th of March, in pursuit of the enemy. The Rebels retreated to Shreveport, to the protection, as it was thought, of certain iron-clads which they are reported to possess at that point. In their retrograde movement we observe a repetition of the old policy, pursued so successfully last year, during General BANKS' circuitous march to Port Hudson. It is not the enemy's move to make serious fight, or to risk large forces, in that quarter of the Confederacy. They systematically retire before our forces, till the latter are tired of the pursuit, when they follow us back again, re-occupying what we abandon on the return. Such was the story of Brashear City. And therefore—although the Rebel General HARRISON is reported to be moving on Shreveport to reinforce that point—we shall not be surprised to learn that, instead of a resistance by Rebel gunboats, the place has been abandoned without a struggle.

Indianola, Texas, has been evacuated, and the occupation of the Rio Grande in great force is no longer to be considered of prime importance. Our troops in the Gulf Department have been too much scattered. Concentration there, as well as here, should be the word of the hour.

AFFAIRS in Kentucky and Tennessee have been unfortunate of late; and, although the raids of FORREST cannot affect the general plan of the summer campaign, either on the enemy's part or on our own, his plundering and marauding excursions cause no little chagrin. His success, too, may induce a still more serious inroad upon Kentucky: the assembling of a considerable hostile force at Pound Gap, under BUCKNER, gives color to such a surmise. The insecurity it begets throughout loyal Kentucky is a great part of the mischief of FORREST's operations. Tennessee and Kentucky are full of rumors, among which is the unnecessary apprehension that FORREST is already moving on Fort Donelson.

The 6th Tennessee Cavalry had an unsuccessful meeting with a superior Rebel force on the 30th ult., near Somerville, Tenn., and retired, with a loss of three officers and seventy-five men. On the 2d of April, GRIERSON's cavalry again encountered the enemy under similar disadvantage near the same place, and fell back. But the attack was to be renewed.

Deserters state that LONGSTREET's baggage has been already dispatched to Richmond, and his troops have received marching orders for the same locality.

At Ringgold, Ga., all is quiet, and the policy of JOHNSTON unknown. His force is roughly estimated at 35,000 men. Rebel cavalry encamp in force at the foot of Rocky Faced Ridge, from Tunnel Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, and also at Nickajack Gap, six miles below Ringgold. Thus the hostile forces are cautiously drawing nearer. It is reported in Vicksburg that POLK's forces are resuming their old lines on the Big Black and Yazoo.

COLONEL CLAYTON's expedition to Mount Elba, on

the Salem River, Ark., 25 miles southerly from Pine Bluff, was successful. At Longview, 20 miles southwest of Elba, the pontoon bridges were destroyed; a train of thirty-five wagons, loaded with camp and garrison equipments, ammunition, stores, &c., was burned, and 320 prisoners captured. On the 30th, he engaged General DOCKING's command of 1,200 men, from Monticello, routed him with a loss of 100, captured 300 horses and wagons, besides small arms, and two stands of colors. Our loss, not over fifteen.

We get nothing yet from General STEELE, who, as our readers will remember, was reported some time since to be moving southward in Arkansas, with rather more than 30,000 men.

MAJOR E. B. HUNT, one of the most distinguished officers of the Engineer Corps, and one whose valuable contributions to science are familiar to very many of our readers, died while engaged in experiments with an invention in submarine warfare, to which he had devoted years of thoughtful study and application. His death was caused by no imperfection in the Sea Miner—that was the name he gave his subaqueous projectile invention—but was the result of unaccountable oversight in the shutting of a valve which should have been open, and the escaping of gases from the explosion of the gunpowder. It was one of those accidents which unfortunately are frequent in experiments with explosive mixtures, and like so many of them, was fatal in its results.

The Sea Miner was therefore left by the inventor at just that stage of its history when it needed only little further experimenting to prove its practical importance, and secure its employment in actual warfare. We are therefore pleased to learn that Professor TWINING, a well-known scientific gentleman of New Haven, has received authority from the Navy Department to examine into the merits of the invention, its condition and progress, and, in consultation with Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of the Scientific Agency, a gentleman who was thoroughly acquainted with the plans and purposes of the inventor, to report upon the Sea Miner. It seems that the absence of special appropriations may come in to prevent the continuance of the experiments. But we hope this will not be allowed to remain an obstacle. If the Sea Miner is, as we believe it is, an invention which promises the most valuable results, and one of the most practicable and original inventions in submarine warfare, the comparatively small expense which would attend its perfection, should not be allowed to weigh for one moment against the manifest advantages which would attend the realization of the plans of Major HUNT. It would also seem due to the devotion of the noble Engineer, that the project to which he had devoted his best thought and most careful study, and which ultimately cost him his life, should not fail through neglect. We feel sure the Navy Department will lend every facility in their power to those who are interested in the success of the Sea Miner, and we hope that Department will not long have to plead the absence of the appropriation which is necessary to enable it to conduct the experiments and secure the results.

THE able letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, on the deficiency of seamen in the naval service, is a conclusive argument in favor of some summary method of transferring from the Army to the Navy such enlisted men as are experienced in the duties of sailors. The letter is published in full in another place, and we would ask for it an attentive perusal by every reader.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.*

No. III.

MAJOR-GENERAL TULLOH, Inspector of Artillery previous to July, 1861, in the course of examination seemed to know very little about the guns, and thought "the vent-pieces" had been very much improved; there has been great difficulty in getting metal sufficiently strong to stand, but "that has been now got over;" but at page 120 he says, "he would prefer a muzzle-loader to a breech-loader if of equal range and equal accuracy," because with the breech-loader "there are difficulties about the gas escaping, and the vent-pieces blowing away, and the breech-screws and things of that kind."

Rear-Admiral DACRES, was inclined to speak favorably of the gun, and thought that about one-tenth of the armaments of a ship should be of the Armstrong gun, but he stated, "there had been several accidents, and one very serious one on board the *Marlborough*." "They say it arose from the vent-piece not being properly screwed up, but that is always liable to happen, because it has happened on several occasions." He then gives the names of three vessels of his own squadron, where accidents had recently occurred, but he is in favor of the breech-loader for naval purposes, because he is "in favor of rifled guns," and if you want it to last, "you cannot have a rifled gun unless it was a breech-loader." "My own idea is, that the Whitworth and the French guns will not last;" and yet in reply to subsequent questions, it appeared that this witness had no knowledge of any other rifled gun, and his evidence was concluded by saying in reply to the question as to "the liability of the vent-piece not being properly screwed up at night," "No, it is not an eye-sight question, it is a mechanical matter of so many taps."

The next officer called in was Captain HEWLETT, the commander of the gunnery ship *Excellent*. His practice had been very extensive with the guns of all calibres, and he had a "high opinion of them with respect to range, accuracy and perfect safety, with common care;" "four or five vent-pieces had blown out on board the *Excellent*." "The breech-loader has many advantages, but if you could get a good safe muzzle-loader, the projectile going home with ease after a continuous fire, and if it was a safe gun, I think possibly I should prefer the muzzle-loader." In reply to question 3328. And there is evidence given of three or four vent-pieces being blown out at night quarters. He says, "I think that would be very likely to happen from not screwing the vent-pieces up; possibly from not seeing the marks."

In answer to question 3333, he again expresses his preference for a good muzzle-loader, and to 3352, "Sometimes there is a little difficulty in screwing the vent-pieces up, but nothing to cause you to cease firing." In the heat of action he thinks there would be no difficulty about the vent-piece being screwed home; "because they bear marks; we always take the precaution of chalking the gun, so that they should be screwed home." Being asked "what is the general opinion in the navy?" he says, "I think they are rather adverse to the guns, they are rather frightened of them from two or three little accidents."

We must on the whole receive the testimony of this officer as rather unsatisfactory; though having the very best opportunities for a practical knowledge of the gun, he evades giving direct replies, and although expressing himself as pleased with the gun, he would prefer a muzzle-loader.

Captain IRVINGHAM, R. N., examined:

Has had experience with the Armstrong 12-pounder, the 20-pounder, the 40-pounder and the 110-pounder; as to the 12-pounder and the 40-pounder when the range was accurately known, their precision of fire up to 2300 yards was certain at an object about 15 feet square.

His experience had been in a practice vessel, the crew of which were admitted as better than the general average. "When the vent-pieces have been made so soft as not to crack, there is a tendency to bend, and a probability of jamming. When they are made so highly tempered they become brittle, they are apt to crack." As to the 110-pounder, "I am not at ease about the vent-pieces, for I have seen so many that have broken." "One difficulty in the use of the Armstrong gun is that unless you hit in the first instance you have no chance of hitting, or at least very little chance. There is no ricochet firing that would be likely to help you, unless you ricocheted very close, as the shot always tends to deflect away to the right." He "would not have much confidence in a ship armed with Armstrong guns;" had "never seen a muzzle-loading rifled-gun used," but everything else being equal would prefer "the breech-loader: no question about it, provided it was all safe," though of the Armstrong gun he says, "I have always felt that I would rather that the manufacturer of the gun should fire it than that I should."

This officer had been astonished at seeing the immense number of 110-pounder guns that had been made while they were not perfect in their vent-pieces. His examination was a long one, and elicited no facts except that he as a gunnery officer showed less acquaintance with his business than should have been expected of him.

Captain JAMES WAINWRIGHT, R. N., examined:

* Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance.

Is commander of the *Black Prince*. Of the Armstrong gun he says:—"It is a gun that I should be sorry to see generally introduced into the navy. I do not think the practice from the Armstrong gun is so accurate in bad weather as the practice from the smooth-bore. The only opportunity I had of testing one gun against another, under similar circumstances (excepting that the Armstrong gun had rather an advantage, being mounted on a higher plane—on a pivot carriage), was in a trial at a range of 1,200 yards, and then the smooth-bore carried off the prize. We found the smoke exceedingly unpleasant on the main deck of the *Black Prince*; it is very thick indeed, and there is hardly any living there. Our ports were very much contracted, and the smoke does not very readily escape; whether it is owing to the grease in the lubricating wad, or whatever else, it is more choking than any gunpowder that I know of. The first thing I noticed on using these guns was, that the shots turned off to the right, every one of them. My opinion, and that of the majority of officers with whom I have talked, is, that it (the gun) should not be generally adopted. I think that the rifled gun (speaking of the Armstrong gun) is more liable to accidents than the smooth-bore gun; and I think that any accidents occurring to the ship or the guns, from any inherent fault in the construction of the guns, would be of a very disastrous character, to occur on board a ship. I mean that I consider it would have a worse effect on a ship's crew to have one of their own shells burst on the deck, than four of the enemy's. The Armstrong guns are much more complicated than the others. It is training of a particular nature that is required for the Armstrong gun. In general action he would prefer the muzzle-loader—the old smooth-bore. According to the experiments against iron-plates, the 68-pounder has a much greater effect at short range than the 110-pounder; and that, I think, is owing to the 110-pounder never striking end on."

In reply to the question, as to whether the expenditure of nearly £3,000,000 in the manufacture of Armstrong guns had been usefully incurred, he says: "I like the gun to a certain extent, but I should be very sorry to see it generally introduced."

And, as to whether the Government were justified in making so large an expenditure upon the guns "before being satisfied by experience of their efficiency," he replied: "I should say not, as far as I have been able to judge."

The evidence of Captain WAINWRIGHT is given in a short and precise manner, without any evasions or qualifications, and is the more valuable as from an officer of good observation and judgment, whose opinions seem not to have had any bias from prejudice.

The next testimony bearing upon the comparative merits of the Armstrong gun is that of the Duke of SOMERSET, First Lord of the Admiralty, who says:—

"The Armstrong gun at a great distance may have had greater powers of penetration, but for naval purposes at 200 yards, it certainly had not the greatest power; our old 68-pounder is a more powerful gun than the Armstrong gun. We have nothing better now for close quarters than the 68-pounder."

Speaking of the general opinions of naval officers on the subject, he says:—

"But I think that for chase guns and pivot guns on deck, they approve of them generally. The reports which I have had from Sir ALEXANDER MILNE are not very favorable to the Armstrong gun between decks, I think; partly from the offensive smell, and also because, they said, at night quarters, and in the movement and hurry of action, they think they are too complicated a gun to work; and also, that it is difficult to see at night quarters that they are properly screwed up; and other objections of that kind, which, I think, are sound objections to the use of those guns generally as broadside guns."

With regard to the condition of the vent-piece of the 110-pounder, he says:—

"I am not satisfied with any of the guns that we have yet. They are all capable of improvement. I consider that the whole process was experimental; I consider that the War Department and the Admiralty have been during the last two years experimental departments."

In the course of the examination of this witness, it was shown that the Armstrong gun was taken up on the recommendation of the Ordnance Select Committee, whose report contained these words: "The Committee on Rifled Cannon have now the honor to recommend the introduction of guns rifled on the Armstrong principle for special service in the field." And Sir WM. ARMSTRONG, in reply to question, 3,549—"Can you state upon what series of experiments the 110-pounder gun was approved?"—said, "None at all; there was such an excessive pressure for rifled guns at that time that there was no time for experiments." This reply was confirmed by the Duke of SOMERSET.

It also appears that Captain HEWLETT, who testified so strongly in favor of the gun, was one of those by whose recommendation it was so largely introduced into the navy,—who, on one occasion, reported: "I should therefore beg to suggest that no unnecessary time should be lost in placing ARMSTRONG'S 40-pounders on the upper decks of all vessels, substituting them for the present revolving guns."

Captain SCOTT, who, it seems, was the inventor of a rival gun, offers the same objections as have been already noticed; but he says, in reference to Captain HEWLETT'S testimony, that that officer had no opportunity of comparing the rifled gun with others. "And you will observe also, that the reports of different officers who were said to be distin-

"guished, were, 'that the gun was wonderful,—that it could do everything but speak;' and therefore people were led away. It was a commonly received thing that the gun was wonderful in its effects."

We have thus gone carefully through with all the testimony elicited by this Committee bearing upon the question of the character and qualities of the gun which has of late years so completely absorbed the British mind—the gun which was represented as excelling all others. In glancing through the evidence of Mr. WHITWORTH, Captain BLAKELEY, Captain SCOTT, and other inventors, it appears that the position of Sir WM. ARMSTRONG was such as enabled him to effectually exclude all competitors; for he was the consulting engineer of the ordnance office, and, being an inventor, it is not probable that he would give a fair hearing to his rivals,—particularly as one of them, Captain BLAKELEY, claimed that ARMSTRONG had infringed on his patent.

In the sifting of the evidence we are able to lay before our readers, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the Committee which first decided in favor of the Armstrong gun adopted a very complicated gun, without any sufficient trial, without any fair test in comparison with other rifled guns; and without regard to expense, the British Government have recklessly plunged into the manufacture of a weapon on which they have spent

for the guns, £2,639,547,
and for the ammunition, . . . £671,486,

£3,211,033,

making a grand total of fifteen and a half millions of dollars, on an "experiment" which has now proved a failure.

THE NATURAL INCREASE OF COMBATANTS.

In the United States, North and South, during the year 1861, (according to the computations of the Census Superintendent) about 277,500 male whites reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five—leaving a difference of 168,900 entering upon the military age. This latter number, when diminished by the natural deaths (about one per cent.) of the whole military class, and increased by the accessions from immigration, would express the annual increase of the military population in a time of peace; but during a year of war, the further losses by war should be deducted. In accordance with this statement the following approximation is presented for the increase during 1861; and the same principles will evidently apply for subsequent years:

Entering on 18 years of age.....	277,500
Passing over 45 years of age.....	128,600
Difference.....	148,900
Deduct natural deaths of the military class.....	57,000
Annual home increase.....	91,900
Add for immigration in 1861.....	31,500
Total military increase in 1861.....	123,400

From this last number, the losses by war in 1861, beyond the usual number in peace times, should be deducted to complete the estimate for that year. But the immigration from foreign countries in 1861 was less than one-half of what it reached in 1863, and it will probably reach a still greater volume this year—a large proportion of it being of the military age.

Of the actual annual increase throughout the whole country, of males entering upon the military age, from the home element (say an increase of 100,000) it is difficult to make an apportionment between the States under Rebel control and those within the Union lines. But it would certainly be unsafe to give the Rebel States, as they now stand, more than 25,000 as their armed increase of males of the military age. This entirely ignores the foreign immigrant element, which has not latterly entered the South. The annual increase in the North of males of the military ages, from home and foreign sources, may thus be computed at about 100,000—making from this number certain deductions for men actually killed in battle.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

DURING a recent debate in the English Parliament on the navy estimates, Mr. H. BERKELEY called attention to the state of the armament of the Royal Navy; and, enumerating the various failures which had been experienced with the Armstrong guns, complained that after the expenditure of three millions of money and six years of trials and experiments the country had to go back to the old 68-pounder. The result was that their iron-plated ships were armed with the 68-pounder and the Armstrong 110-pounder, which could not be fired at full charges, whilst the French ships of war were armed with breech-loading rifled cannon, which, at a distance of 1,100 yards, had pierced through and through a target equal to the side of *La Gloire*. He also observed that the guns of the United States Navy were superior to their own.

Another member asked whether there had been any trial in England of the French breech-loading cannon firing 30lb. spherical shot and 60lb. cylindrical shell, which had by French accounts answered so well that they pierced 4 inches of iron at 1,000 yards.

Lord C. PAGET, replying to the last question first, said that no trials had yet been made of the French gun, the accounts of which he believed were somewhat highly colored. With regard to the armament of the fleet, the guns supplied to her Majesty's ships had for years been adapted for shells as well as shot, and in this respect they were not at all behind the Americans. The Government attached great importance to guns that would carry long distances, and the American shell guns had not the range that ours had. He frankly admitted that the Admiralty were not satisfied with the 110-pounder Armstrong gun, but they did not condemn it *in toto*; for although it had defects, the reports of its performances on board the flag ship in the attack on Kagosima stated that in precision of range and in the bursting of shells it was something wonderful. It was not correct to say that we had nothing but the old 68-pounder, inasmuch as we had a 9-inch smooth-bore gun, throwing a spherical shot of 100lb., for general use, and we were going to arm large ships like the *Minotaur* and *Bellerophon* experimentally with a 300-pounder, known as the 12-ton gun. Upon the whole, he thought they were in advance of the French in the art of gunnery, for the French navy were depending upon the old 32-pounder, grooved and rifled, carrying a rifled projectile of 60lb. weight; and notwithstanding all that had been said out of doors it was extremely doubtful if any country had made much more progress than England.

It will be observed that Lord PAGET was not very confident in his expression of opinion; that his words of explanation and encouragement have, indeed, an "extremely doubtful" character, and they well might.

THE ENLISTMENTS IN DIFFERENT STATES.

The larger ratio of enlistments from certain States, as compared with others, and as compared with the able-bodied male population in each, may undoubtedly be accounted for, in part, by the greater proportion of men—and men of the military age—in certain States than in others. In the report recently issued from the Provost-Marshal General's office, exhibiting the quotas of troops assigned to the several States under the President's last call, we find, set against two of the States, the following figures, which we will take as they stand, though they may have been subsequently justly modified:

Massachusetts—Quota.....	10,639
Number to be credited—none.	
Deficiencies charged.....	9,953
Balance now to be furnished.....	20,592
Illinois—Quota.....	18,524
Number to be credited.....	30,960
Surplus over all calls.....	12,436

That is to say, Illinois had no troops to raise under the March call, as her excess of troops in service over her quotas under former calls was so great as not only to relieve her from draft, but actually left her with an excess of plus twelve thousand, which may be credited to future calls, if such there should be. On the other hand, the quota of Massachusetts under the March draft, added to deficiencies under former calls, left her with the number of twenty thousand, and over, to be raised. This notable difference between these two States may be accounted for in more ways than one, without any imputation upon the military or patriotic spirit of Massachusetts. We do not propose to discuss the matter at present.

But there is a noteworthy fact regarding the sexes of the population of these two States that we find in the Eighth Census, which, in its complete form, has just been issued from the Government press at Washington. The precise words of the Superintendent of the Census are these:

"In Illinois, the excess of males amounts to about 92,000, or one-twelfth of the entire population.

"In Massachusetts, the females outnumber the males some 37,000."

Not only is there a great excess of males in the newly settled States of the West—very great when contrasted with the deficiency in many States of the East; but the Western male population is to an unequalled extent, of the "fighting ages"—say between 20 and 35, or, if we take the legal military term, between 18 and 45. Says the authority already quoted:—"The emigrating ages are allied to the 'military ages'; and in the newly settled States of the West, 'the population of fighting men' is accordingly greater, 'with partial exceptions, than in the Atlantic States.'" So that there is not only a great disparity between States as regards their relative proportion of the male gender, when compared with the female, but, in a military estimate, we must add to this, the disparity between the proportion of young "fighting men" in different States.

It is quite true that the draft is made under a law which proportions the quotas of the States, not according to gross population, but according to the "number of men resident therein liable to render military service." But even then, the facts we have given from the census, as to the sexes, are not without an important bearing. The social and military philosophy to be drawn from them we leave to the speculative minds of our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of the 13th of February, this notice appears:—"Brigadier-General SHACKELFORD, who captured 'MORGAN, has resigned.'" You are not the first who has been led to believe General SHACKELFORD deserves all, or the greater part of the praise due in that "affair." That "honor may be given where honor is due," and that your readers may become acquainted with the facts, and judge for themselves, I give below, a plain statement of the whole matter as it came to my knowledge, and for which I can vouch.

Before MORGAN crossed the Cumberland River, Brigadier-General JUDAH, commanding the 2d division of 23d army corps, ordered Brigadier-General E. H. HOBSON, commanding 2d brigade of 2d division, to move from Columbia to Glasgow, Ky. When he arrived within five miles of Glasgow, he received orders from General JUDAH, to move with the 2d brigade to Tompkinsville—that he, JUDAH, had left for Scottsville, south of Big Barren River, and expected to attack MORGAN at Carthage, Tenn. General HOBSON arrived with his command at Ray's Cross Roads, 18 miles from Glasgow: leaving his infantry at this place, proceeded to Tompkinsville with 600 cavalry, and occupied the place until General JUDAH could cross Barren River and join him at Tompkinsville. When General JUDAH arrived, General HOBSON reported to him that MORGAN was moving up the Cumberland, and would cross at Burksville. HOBSON insisted on General JUDAH giving him orders to move immediately to Burksville, and prevent MORGAN's crossing into Kentucky. JUDAH gave him orders to move his brigade to Marrow-Bone, ten miles southwest of Burksville, and hold the place at all hazards until further orders. HOBSON arrived at Marrow-Bone on the 1st of July, his advance driving Rebel pickets from the place. On the 2d of July at daylight, HOBSON's picket line was attacked, and the Rebels repulsed. During the whole of that day HOBSON fought MORGAN's command. He also ascertained that MORGAN was crossing his force at Burksville and Cloyd's Ferry, 9 miles below Burksville. HOBSON informed JUDAH of his movements and of the movements of MORGAN, and stated that he had ordered General SHACKELFORD's brigade from Ray's Cross Roads to assist him.

SHACKELFORD arrived at Marrow-Bone at 12 P. M. July 2d. HOBSON did not put him on duty, but told him to rest and feed his men, and be ready to move at an early hour next morning: that he would attack MORGAN's command next morning at Cloyd's Ferry, and prevent him from uniting his two brigades; this he would do in violation of General JUDAH's orders, as it was the only way to prevent MORGAN from entering and devastating the State. HOBSON dispatched General JUDAH, who was then supposed to be at Ray's Cross Roads, 14 miles in the rear, his plans, and the disposition he intended to make of his forces, and stated it was in violation of orders "heretofore received." General JUDAH met the courier 6 miles from Marrow-Bone, and sent an aide at full speed with verbal orders to General HOBSON to suspend all military operations, and to countermand all orders for the moving of troops. General HOBSON reluctantly obeyed, and stated to General JUDAH that MORGAN would unite his forces, and get considerably the start, if he (JUDAH) did not order the troops to move and attack MORGAN. After delaying one brigade 12 and another 24 hours, General JUDAH adopted HOBSON's second plan; to cross the country, sending one brigade through Columbia, and one through Greensburg to unite at Campbellsville. JUDAH returned to Glasgow. HOBSON and SHACKELFORD united at Campbellsville and proceeded to Lebanon, Ky., leaving JUDAH south of Green River, he having failed to cross his cavalry before the river became too high. General BURNSIDE telegraphed to General HOBSON to assume command of all the cavalry at Lebanon, consisting of his own, SHACKELFORD's, WOOLFORD's and KANTS' commands, and to pursue and capture MORGAN; and to impress horses, subsistence, &c., for his command. Upon receiving this order HOBSON continued the pursuit, and directed all the movements of the troops under him.

MORGAN having stripped the country through which he passed, of horses, &c., HOBSON labored under many disadvantages, but pushed ahead, determined to attack MORGAN with fifteen men—if no more than that number could keep up with him. At Buffington Island, on the 19th of July, HOBSON attacked, routed, scattered and whipped MORGAN; having followed him for twenty-one days and nights. HOBSON leading in the front when the attack was made, was convinced MORGAN could not cross the river, and would attempt to get to the rear, and take the back track. To prevent this HOBSON sent orders to General SHACKELFORD and Colonel WOOLFORD to occupy positions four miles from the river, and attack MORGAN's force, part of which was moving to that point. Also to pursue in every direction, and loose no time in capturing MORGAN's scattered and routed forces. These orders were promptly obeyed, and resulted at this point in the capture of four hundred and seventy-five men. Colonels KANTS, SANDERS and Lieutenant-Colonel ADAMS had similar orders to follow up MORGAN's scattered force, and drive them in the direction of SHACKELFORD and WOOLFORD, all of whom in obeying these orders captured quite a number of prisoners.

It is evident that General HOBSON was in command of the expedition from the time he left Lebanon, until its close, as he had been placed in command by Major-General BURNSIDE, and received no countermanding orders; although it is true he did receive instructions or information from time to time from Generals BURNSIDE and BOYLE.

Major RUE, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, is the officer who captured MORGAN in person; Sergeant DRAKE, 8th Michigan Cavalry, and a Sergeant of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, captured Colonel BASIL DUKE, Colonel HOWARD SMITH and one hundred and sixty line officers and privates.

General HOBSON could not, of course, lead in every direction after he had broken up, and routed MORGAN at Buffington Island. It was his duty to see to his wounded; give orders to the pursuing parties, and see that the prisoners were properly secured and cared for, as well as other

details, that none but a commanding general are likely to be familiar with, or think of.

There are many other interesting incidents concerning the action of Generals HOBSON, SHACKELFORD, MANSON and JUDAH, Colonels WOOLFORD, KANTS and others; but it is not my purpose to go into a detailed history, further than to give—what I have endeavored to give above—a plain and truthful statement of facts connected with the pursuit and capture of the Rebel General JOHN H. MORGAN.

JUSTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24th 1864.

SPOTS ON THE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a recent number of one of our illustrated papers, I saw an article which attracted my attention, and which I think should attract the attention of every soldier. The paragraph of which I speak was a short sketch of the youngest sergeant in the army—Sergeant CLEM—promoted for a so-called gallant act; for surrendering to a Rebel Colonel, and then shooting him. It seems, according to the story, that master CLEM was ordered to stop by the Colonel, and did halt and order arms; having thus thrown his pursuer off his guard, he quietly killed him, and for this he is now a non-commissioned officer.

If the case has been correctly stated, it seems to me that the paper had better have said nothing about it. Is there anything gallant in killing a man after he has surrendered. If I halt an enemy and he surrenders, I commit murder by shooting him then; and is it not equally murder for the enemy to surrender and then to shoot me? The profession of arms has been called an honorable one; we should be of all others the last to bring that profession into disrepute. Our newspapers are continually talking about guerrillas and bushwackers, and recounting their many sins, and yet many of our people found fault with the Pennsylvanians, because of their apathy in not turning out *en masse* to shoot LEE's men. Many of these guerrillas think that they are doing right; that they are doing what BURNS of Gettysburg was, one is lauded for—defending the citizens from a ruthless invasion by an army.

Such incidents as the one suggesting this note betray a want of discipline. It is true that men will get excited in action, and particularly raw soldiers; but disciplined men keep much cooler than Fire Zouaves. It is useless to expect discipline where officers "clean" their men only at poker, and the men "clean" each other; never themselves or their uniforms. Indeed, observation seems to show that most of the evils in our army are to be attributed to the officers. Our men are as good as can be desired, and can be brought to as high a state of discipline and drill in the volunteer as in the regular army, if only the officers can be taught to at least imitate gentlemen, and gain the respect and confidence, rather than the good will and votes of their men.

People very naturally grumble when they are compelled to entrust their lives to the keeping of one who knows less than they do about the particular business in hand. Men may be taught to obey officers whom they neither respect nor trust, simply by the exercise of brute force and coercion; but such men will always be more afraid of being killed than of being punished for living. Very big cowards will do very well in the front, if only they are encouraged by those above them. Properly disciplined men believe their only true safety to be in the knowledge and capacity of their commanders, and will go anywhere if led.

In MELVILLE's novel, "The Interpreter," an Austrian General tells a very good story of which I quote the point: "If they had retired as two hundred yards we should 'have been under cover; but we never got the order and 'there we stood. . . . I was watching my troop 'anxiously enough, and I heard one man say to his comrade, 'Look at JOHANN FRITZ! what a bold one he is; he thinks 'nothing of the fire; see, he tickles the horse of his front 'flank man, even now, to make him kick. JOHANN is a 'blockhead, he replied; he has never been under fire before 'and does not know his danger; but you and I, old comrade, we deserve to be made corporals; for we set quiet 'here on our horses though we are most cursedly afraid.'" Evidently these fellows had proper ideas of discipline and of a soldier's duty. Nearly all who have thought at all about the matter, will, I think agree in laying the defects in the drill, discipline and appearance of the Army to the neglect, wilfulness or ignorance of the officers. It is a curious fact, but for all that true, that those who most seek advancement are the ones who have already had the most promotions. Give a sergeant a lieutenantancy, and his first thought is how to obtain another bar: after the bars the leaves as steps to the eagle. The star is the convenient way by which to retire to private life. In the eager, indiscriminate rush for position, seniority, gallantry, capability, education and all other titles to promotion are passed aside. It is every man for himself; whoever has the most influence gets the most pretty swords and makes the most bad speeches, innocent of any blood but that of the Queen's English.

Cricket and baseball are called manly games, partly because in them each fellow plays for his side, not for himself. Why cannot a little of such manliness be infused in some of our officers? How many fight for the country, and not for self, bounty or position? I am inclined to think very few.

BURCHLEY.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The old system of accounting by each officer transmitting abstracts, vouchers, &c., direct to Washington, however well adapted for a small army and a time of peace, has been proved altogether too cumbrous for a large army and a period of war. Almost every quartermaster who has had a large amount of business to transact during the present war despairs of arriving at a settlement within a reasonable time, if ever. Even the receipt of accounts at Washington has not been acknowledged until twelve months or more after they have been sent. Then, perhaps, some omission or error is pointed out, which could readily have been corrected at that time; but the changes incident to army movements—the dismissals, resignations, deaths, &c.—frequently

make a correction one or two years after almost impossible; and, if possible, at a great outlay of time, expense of travel, and much vexatious delay.

To obviate the inconvenience of long unsettled accounts, we would make every subordinate officer accountable to his superior in rank and position. The present organization of the staff departments is well adapted to this plan, and requires but little change. Each quartermaster should receive instruction on entering upon his duties, from his superior in rank; to him he should make his returns monthly, and as soon as such returns are made out so as to satisfy the superior, a certificate in triplicate should be signed by the superior, giving a concise summary statement for each of the three classes of accounts—viz.: 1st. Cash; 2d. Quartermaster's property; 3d. Clothing, camp and garrison equipment. One copy of the certificate of settlement to be sent to the Quartermaster-General; one copy retained by the officer making the returns, to take the place of vouchers; and one copy retained by the officer certifying to the same, to be used by him in compiling a return to his superior, showing in a concise form the proceedings or transactions of the quartermasters under him.

In this way each regimental or detachment quartermaster would be accountable to the quartermaster next in rank and position—if in a brigade, to the brigade quartermaster; if not brigaded, to the nearest post-quartermaster.

The brigade quartermaster would make a consolidated return of his settlements with his regimental quartermaster, accompanied by their vouchers and abstracts, to his division quartermaster, if in division; or if not, then to the nearest dépôt quartermaster, to whom he would also present his own abstracts and vouchers, and receive certificates of settlement monthly.

The division quartermaster would make a consolidated return to the corps quartermaster of his settlements with his brigade quartermasters, accompanied by their vouchers, returns, and abstracts, and receive his certificates.

The corps quartermaster would again consolidate the returns, and thus present to the department quartermaster a concise view of all the transactions in his corps. The department quartermaster would grant certificates of settlement in like manner.

The department quartermaster would again consolidate and present to the Quartermaster-General a concise view of the transactions in his department for each month, and receive from him a monthly certificate of settlement.

The Quartermaster-General could in this way have before him, in a small compass, a concise view of all the quartermaster operations of the various military departments. He could consolidate the whole, and present to the Secretary of War a monthly return, or an annual report, made up from actual returns. He could also settle with the United States Treasury.

The post-quartermasters in like manner would become accountable to the dépôt quartermaster, and the dépôt quartermasters to the department quartermaster.

Duplicate receipts, transfers, reports of persons, &c., would be unnecessary, and the accumulation of papers beyond the monthly certificates avoided.

To avoid objections on the score of rank, each position should have an officer of a certain rank assigned to it, thus:—

Regimental quartermaster,	to be a first lieutenant.
Brigade " "	" captain.
Division " "	" major.
Corps " "	lieut.-colonel.
Department " "	colonel.
General " "	brig.-general.

Quartermasters doing post or dépôt duty should be majors, and those to whom they report—the dépôt quartermasters—should be lieutenant-colonels.

To secure experience, each quartermaster should commence in a regiment, and the promotion be made in regular order, and as nearly as possible according to merit.

On this plan each officer would be under the immediate supervision of his superior, who certainly would be in a better position to judge of the accuracy of accounts, being himself familiar with the transactions, and more or less cognizant of the circumstances, orders, &c., under which each transaction occurred. Frauds, under such close observation of superior officers, could seldom occur, and errors would be detected while the occurrences were fresh, and all the evidence and material at hand to correct them. Any officer neglecting to make proper returns would soon be brought to account; and, if incompetent or indolent, reported for trial, and dismissed by proper authority. On the other hand, proficient officers would have a fair prospect of promotion.

I have instanced the Quartermaster's Department as the one most needing this reform, but the same principle, if found to succeed, could be applied to the other staff departments; and thus the whole expenditures of the Army could be readily arrived at from actual returns, and within a reasonable time of their occurrence.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 31, 1864.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As, in your paper of the 26th inst., you publish an order which does me great wrong, I enclose you a copy of my reply, taken from the *National Intelligencer* of March 28th, which I think you should publish in justice to myself. I will further state that I was not attorney for MULLEN, and never received a cent for him, or from him, nor from any other soldier. I never had a soldier's claim in my hands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement in the "order" from the War Department, dated 19th and published on the 23d instant, that it had been "satisfactorily proved" that I had taken from one EDWARD MULLEN a sum of money "in form of a commission for collecting" an amount "due him by the United States Government," is false in every particular, as the records of the Department show, and this should have been known at the War Office when the "order" was issued. Having waited a reasonable time for a retraction of the statement and a revocation of the "order," I am compelled, in justice to myself, to make this publication.

JOHN F. CALLAN.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In Brigadier-General CARLTON's official report of operations in the Navajo country, under Colonel CARSON, it is claimed that "this is the first time any troops, whether when the country belonged to Mexico or since we acquired it, have been able to pass through the cañon De Chilly."

* * * * * It was reserved for Colonel CARSON to be the first to succeed," &c., &c.

In 1859 Co. "K," R. M. R. (3d Cavalry), and two companies 3d Infantry, commanded by Captain JOHN G. WALKER, R. M. R., entered the cañon where Colonel CARSON left it—the only trail near the head by which pack animals can descend—and marched through the cañon to its mouth, encamping one night in it, near MILES' column. We then returned and explored on foot all that portion of the head of the cañon through which we could not take animals. Very respectfully,

JOHN V. DUBOIS,

Col. U.S.A., Capt. 3d Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, March 29th, 1864.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission now in progress in this city, opened on the 4th instant with one of the finest military displays ever witnessed in New York. At least ten thousand troops, regulars and volunteers, were in line, and when they were drawn up on each side of Fourteenth street for inspection, they presented a double line of glittering bayonets extending a distance of a mile and a half. A prominent feature of interest was the appearance of a larger body of regulars than has been seen in New York for many years, affording an opportunity for comparison between the two branches of our national military force.

In the Fair itself there is much, apart from the general magnificence of the display, to enlist the special interest of military and naval men. Perhaps the most attractive department in the building is that of Arms and Trophies. The walls of the apartment are elegantly hung with flags which have been captured at different times from nations with which we have been at war, the largest number being English naval flags. Mexico has also contributed a large number. The central point of attraction is a 100-pounder Parrott gun, around which are grouped specimens of smaller cannon—the huge Parrott towering above them like a Brobdignagian among the inhabitants of Lilliput. Among the latter are several guns captured from the English and Mexicans. The display of war-relics, as well as of new weapons for sale, is exceedingly rich and interesting. We noticed, among the other curiosities, the original Bowie-knife—the classic weapon of the South—a rude, heavy blade, with a stag-horn handle. It had a very ugly appearance.

An interesting feature of this department are two splendid swords, presented by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., for presentation to the military and naval officer who shall receive the largest number of votes. Two books have been opened for the purpose of recording the names of those who wish for the privilege of expressing their preference, at a dollar a vote, and the interest appears to be rapidly on the increase, especially in relation to the sword for the military officers. The name of nearly every general of note appears, but the contest lies between the friends of Generals GRANT and McCLELLAN. Up to Wednesday evening, about a thousand votes had been recorded, the numbers being slightly in favor of General GRANT. The other book excited less interest. Only 131 names had been inscribed when we turned the pages last, and of these 58 were for Admiral FARRAGUT, and 39 for Commodore S. C. ROWAN.

The central object of interest in the superb Art-gallery is a group of three flags, one of which is to be presented to Major-General DIX. It is made of blue silk, and in the centre is a patriotic device by LEUTZE, around which is handsomely embroidered the celebrated order of General DIX: "If any man dares to haul down the flag, shoot him on the spot." The other flags have an historic interest, one of them being the flag of the revenue cutter *McClelland*, in reference to which this order was issued, the other, the Rebel flag which was found on the cutter when she was re-captured by Admiral FARRAGUT at New Orleans. At a table in front of this group of flags Mrs. General DE TROBRIAND is seated, in charge of a handsome album, containing the autographs of the PRESIDENT, the Vice-President, Generals McCLELLAN, FREMONT, BURNSIDE, and other distinguished officers and civilians. Any person is permitted, on payment of a dollar, to add his name to this illustrious list. The book is to be presented to General DIX, and the funds thus collected to the Sanitary Commission.

The Naval Department, which has been arranged with great taste and elegance under the direction of Mr. WEBB, contains many objects of interest. Among them is a beautifully finished model of the Russian frigate *General Admiral*. It is perfect in every detail, and so graceful and elegant in its lines that one can almost fancy it was built to serve as the royal yacht of a fairy Queen. It attracts much attention. Arranged about the room are models and sections of various famous ships belonging to the mercantile or Naval service. The model that attracts most attention

is that of the *Dunderberg*—a vessel which excited much curiosity among our English and French Naval visitors last fall. Models of the various Monitors are arranged along the wall in the department of Machinery; and in the Lingerie Department we were shown a relic of the first Monitor, a cane made of the wood of the capstan of that ill-fated vessel. The head was carved from wood of the Charter Oak. This interesting relic has been sold for fifty dollars.

COLONEL HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

COLONEL HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector General of the United States Army, died on Wednesday, March 23d, of typhoid fever, at Cincinnati, where he was stationed.

Colonel VAN RENSSELAER was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1831, having passed through the four years' discipline of that school without incurring a single demerit. This fact indicates the character of the man—an ever-present sense of duty, which would not permit the neglect of an obligation once assumed. Though young when entering the Academy, he formed and held resolutely to the purpose of complying in all respects, as far as possible, with its requirements. The writer dwells the more upon this rare trait of character, for that he had a son at the Military Academy at the time, whose good fortune it was to become the room-mate of Colonel VAN RENSSELAER, and who there acquired from his example that love of order, that diligence of application, that fidelity to the most minute as well as the more important details of duty, which go so far to make up the character of a useful and trustworthy man, whether soldier or citizen. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER did not remain long in the Army, and having married in 1833, a daughter of Hon. J. A. KING, of Jamaica, L. I., he went to take possession of a paternal landed estate in St. Lawrence Co., where he spent many years in the active pursuits of agriculture, and dispensing a liberal and elegant hospitality.

In 1841 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from his district, and served with his accustomed punctuality and diligence through the three sessions of the 27th Congress. Political life, however, had few attractions for him, and he returned willingly to his home and his accustomed occupations.

For some years past, however, and as his family grew up, Mr. VAN RENSSELAER had been an inhabitant of this city, where the outbreak of the Rebellion found him in quiet and retired private life. But when the Rebel cannon against Fort Sumter aroused our Northern blood and national fidelity, true to his early training as a soldier, and to his instincts as a patriot, he at once wrote to General SCOTT, then in command of our forces, to ask for an opportunity, as a soldier educated by the Nation, to strike a blow for the national cause. The General immediately sent for him to Washington, took him into his military family, and with the rank of Brigadier-General, made him chief of his staff.

Of this position he faithfully and intelligently discharged the duties until the relinquishment by General SCOTT, under the pressure of physical infirmities, of his high command. Upon the recommendation of his General, however, the commission of Inspector-General in the regular Army, with the rank of Colonel, was at once conferred by the President upon Colonel VAN RENSSELAER. In the duties of that post he has ever since been assiduously engaged, and to them he, in fact, yielded up his life—refusing, though laboring under illness, to ask for a furlough—while the official calls upon him were urgent.

The insidious disease made rapid progress. Informed of his serious illness—yet not apprehending imminent danger, his wife and daughter hurried to Cincinnati, but only had the consolation of ministering by his dying bed.

He was aware of his approaching death, and prepared for it as a Christian soldier. In his last delirious moments his mind still ran upon his public duties—upon the condition of the troops—upon the progress of the war—and he died in the cause of his country, an earnest and unblemished soldier.

The buildings connected with the office of the Medical Purveyor at Washington number no less than five, and the stores of every description, which were dispensed for camp and hospital purposes, during the last year, amounted in value to five millions of dollars. The hospital stores and medicines furnished to the Army of the Potomac during the last year numbered 23,533 boxes; of blankets 68,195; of iron besteds 20,110; mattresses 2,516; pillows 2,856; chairs 1,754; brooms 5,622; hand litters 3,704; buckets 2,336; cook stoves 105; caldrons 95; bath tubs 74; bed-side tables 891; coal hods 360; barrels and casks 1,213; chests 190; bales 256; hospital wagons 19; camp kettles 508, and other packages about 700. The number of persons employed in the Purveyor's Department is twenty-five.

AMONG the entertainments in behalf of the Sanitary Commission in this city, we have had an interesting exhibition of sixty of the pupils of Mrs. PLUMB's Gymnasium in 14th street, whose performance netted some seven hundred and fifty dollars for the Commission. The exhibition was a novel one, the sixty pupils going through their manoeuvres to the sound of music, with the precision and regularity of disciplined soldiers.

WE must again caution our friends against paying subscriptions for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to unauthorized persons. The best way in all cases is to send direct to the office. We have at present no travelling agents. Mr. JOHN HALL, who formerly acted in this capacity, has closed his connection with the JOURNAL.

THE MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE desire to sketch a brief outline of the most striking topographical features of our country as they affect military operations. From the extent of the subject, we must necessarily confine ourselves to those which come within the domain of strategy, for no reasonable limits that we could assign would permit us to enter upon the consideration of those minute details of the surface which must determine tactical manoeuvres, nor does any one person possess all the information requisite for such a discussion.

So far as military purposes are concerned, we may regard our country as divided into eight great zones, each almost an empire in extent. These are:

1. The Pacific Zone, consisting of the area between the Pacific Ocean and the coasts of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Range.

2. The Desert Zone, contained between the last named chain and the Rocky Mountains.

3. The Great Central Zone, included between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River.

4. The Lake Zone, bounded by the upper Mississippi on the west, the northern Alleghanies and the Adirondacks on the east, the great Lakes on the north, and the Ohio River on the south.

5. The North Atlantic Zone, between the Lake Zone and the Atlantic, extending south to the Potomac.

6. The South Atlantic Zone, between the Alleghanies and the ocean, south of the Potomac, and including Florida.

7. The Mountain Zone, made up of the Alleghanies, with their spurs and included valleys, south of the Potomac.

8. The Mississippi Zone, extending from the Ohio River to the Mexican Gulf, and from the lower Mississippi to the Alleghanies.

We purpose commencing our description with the most remote zones, reserving to the last those of more immediate interest, and which require the most detail in their discussion.

The PACIFIC ZONE is a long and narrow tract, some 1,200 miles from north to south, and varying from 30 to 200 miles in width. Its peculiar topographical features result from the closeness with which its bounding range of lofty mountains approach the sea, its surface being much broken by the spurs of these mountains and the parallel coast range, which often borders the ocean, and is sometimes coincident with the main chain. Where these ranges are most widely separated they sometimes contain between them quite extensive and comparatively open valleys, such as those of the San Joaquin and Sacramento in California, and the Willamette in Oregon. Such valleys offer facilities for settlement and cultivation, present avenues for communications, and consequently afford alike the greatest inducements and the most favorable field for military operations, should that country ever become the theatre of hostilities. Of all the rivers of this great extent of country, the Columbia alone breaks through the bounding mountain chain and drains the region beyond. All the others rise in this chain, and generally take the most direct course to the ocean. In consequence of the great elevation of the mountains, and the short distance to the coast, they usually assume the character of torrents, and are not available for purposes of navigation, except for short distances in canoes and light barges.

The principal exceptions to this rule are the San Joaquin, the Sacramento, the Willamette and the Cowlitz, which for very considerable distances have their courses parallel to the coast, are less rapid, have deeper channels, and, especially the three last, are susceptible of navigation to a useful extent. These four rivers are marked features in the topography of this region, and define with considerable exactness the area which can in the future be the scene of military operation on a scale of some magnitude. As a general rule this region is covered by a dense and luxuriant growth of heavy timber and underbrush, which in its natural state presents an insuperable obstacle to the movements of large bodies of troops, especially in Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Cultivation is gradually removing this difficulty in the valleys; but very many years must elapse before extended movements of large bodies of troops can become practicable or necessary in the zone in question. There are few good natural

roads of any extent, and the work of road making is here, generally, an exceedingly difficult undertaking.

This zone is subdivided by nature into several portions, which may be regarded as distinct centres of military operations and command:

1. *The Puget's Sound District.* This includes the Olympus Peninsula and the country bordering on the Sound, as far south as the head of the Cowlitz and Shoalwater Bay. It is densely wooded; exceedingly rough; has not a single navigable stream, and is not likely to possess any military interest, except in connection with the fine harbors it contains.

2. *The Columbia and Willamette District,* which includes the lower Columbia Valley as far up as the Cascades, the Cowlitz, and the country as far south as the head of the Willamette. The Columbia is the only avenue of approach to this region, which can be traversed only in the valleys.

3. *The Klamath District,* extending from the head of the Willamette to Eel River and the head of Pitt River. This is a very rough region, intersected by the Umpqua, Klamath and Rogue Rivers. It has some indifferent harbors on its coast, and possesses no military interest except that it commands the only practicable land route between San Francisco and the valley of the Columbia.

4. *The San Francisco District,* which comprises the greater part of California, and extends from the head of the Pitt to that of the San Joaquin River. This district is undoubtedly the most tempting and the most favorable to military operations on our Pacific coast. Yet, even here, operations must be confined almost entirely to the valleys, the key to which is in the harbor of San Francisco. The Santa Clara, Monterey and San Luis Obispo region might perhaps be regarded as a separate district, which offers more facilities for operations than is usual along the coast; but it is not probable that that region would be availed of except as an avenue of approach to the other portions of the district, and the only good harbor it possesses is that of Monterey.

5. *The San Diego District,* extending from Santa Barbara to the Mexican boundary. The most important feature in this district is the excellent harbor of San Diego. It possesses no streams worthy of mention. A portion of it is rather favorable for military operations, but it is too thinly settled at present to possess much interest. It may hereafter become of military importance from the development of our naval power, the extension of the railway system, and the increase of wealth and population.

It does not now seem possible that the Pacific coast can become a theatre of operations during the existing war, and the probability is that it will never be exposed to any other attack than one coming from the sea. In the present state of the world, no nation could gain anything by inland operations in Oregon and Washington Territory, and none possess the ability to transport to that coast a sufficient force to attempt the invasion of California. Although there is no present probability that our neighbors to the north and south on the Pacific coast can give us any trouble, it would render our military position complete and safe for all time were we to acquire possession of Vancouver and the adjacent islands on the north, and of Lower California on the south. So long as we have no railway connecting the Pacific with the Mississippi, and are compelled to rely upon the sea as the means of communication for commercial purposes, a maritime enemy would find it worth while either to blockade our ports, or, indeed, to gain possession of them by a naval attack; and in fact such an operation would be a necessary prelude to any attempt at invasion. It is clear, then, that our first efforts should be directed to placing in a thorough state of defence the harbors of San Francisco, San Diego, Monterey and the mouth of the Columbia, and afterwards one or two favorable points on Puget's Sound, while some of the less important harbors should be provided with batteries sufficient to keep off single cruisers and boat expeditions. Such arrangements would secure that region against invasion, and cover our naval establishments.

The naval control of the Pacific has become a matter of very great importance, and the resources we now possess on that coast will, if properly developed, enable us to gain and retain that supremacy with ease. No other nation possesses such facilities; and it is our interest to avail ourselves of them, in order to protect our commerce and our communications with California, as well as to be able to destroy the commerce of our

enemies on that ocean. A decided control there would go far towards preventing wars with European nations in the future. The recent developments in Mexico render this course imperative, and there can be no excuse for us if we do not in season avail ourselves of the naval advantages we possess, by establishing extensive dock-yards on the Pacific coast, and collecting the means of preparing at the shortest notice a fleet so formidable as to ensure to us the certain control of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

A CORRESPONDENT labors under the impression that this journal, in a late article, detracted from the praise due the Army of the Potomac for its services since the commencement of the Rebellion. If we have ever said anything likely to give such an idea, we failed to express our feelings. For there is no army in whose achievements we have greater pride than in that noble army, which has had the hard, and often unappreciated task of defending the National Capital, and contending, at heavy odds, with the ablest general, and most compact army of the Rebels, on a soil singularly difficult for successful military operations, and always hampered by the double duty of fighting LEE, and covering Washington. We have so often discussed the difficulties of the Army of the Potomac, and defended it against ignorant assault, that we are surprised that our opinions should be misunderstood by any one.

WE compassionate those general officers who honor the not uncommon name of SMITH. When a General SMITH is in prosperity, it is all well enough: each SMITH has a share of the applause, and is pointed out as the wearer of the bay. But if misfortune overtakes one, they must also share and share alike. It so happens that there are seven general officers who bear this illustrious name. They are: Major-General WILLIAM F. SMITH, who did *not*, as so many papers persist in declaring, make a cavalry raid from Memphis or from anywhere else, and who has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and not in the Regular Army as other newspaper writers still assert; Brigadier-General WILLIAM S. SMITH, who made the cavalry raid; Brigadier-General ANDREW J. SMITH, who is making his name conspicuous in connection with the Red River Expedition; MORGAN L. SMITH, GREEN CLAY SMITH, JOHN E. SMITH, and THOMAS C. H. SMITH. We believe this completes the list.

A VERY good suggestion is made by a contemporary, that inasmuch as the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have proved, after sifting them, that the stories prejudicial to General MEADE are destitute of truth, that august body turn its attention to the ferreting out and punishment of the authors of the mischievous tales. Such a work would do much to mitigate the dislike which the Army entertains towards the Congressional inquisitors.

A GENERAL Order from Major-General CADWALADER, commanding the city of Philadelphia, directs that all officers in the military service, excepting general officers, who remain in Philadelphia for a longer period than twenty-four hours, shall, as soon as practicable after arriving in the city, report in person to the Provost-Marshal, at Fifth and Buttonwood-streets, that their names and addresses may be registered, and passes issued, for the convenience of themselves and the officers of the patrols. Officers who may be on duty within the command, and absent from their post or camp, will be required to produce authentic passes or leaves, signed by the officers under whose immediate command they may be serving, whenever the same may be demanded by the officers on patrol duty. The names of all officers in the city without competent authority will be immediately reported to headquarters for such further action as may be deemed necessary.

ANOTHER important step in the re-organization of the Army is announced in the General Order of the War Department, dated April 4th, which we gazette this week. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are consolidated under the command of Major-General HOOKER; HOWARD relieves GRANGER, in command of the Fourth Corps, who reports to the Adjutant-General for assignment to duty; SLOCUM reports to SHERMAN; STONEMAN to SCHOFIELD; SHERIDAN takes command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac; and SCHOFIELD the Twenty-third Corps. The next announcement will probably be of the assignment of Major-General W. F. SMITH to a command on the Peninsula; and Major-General McDOWELL and others to commands which are not yet made public, if, indeed, definitely decided upon.

DEFICIENCY OF SEAMEN. LETTER OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 30, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the resolution of the Senate passed on the 28th instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate "how many, if any, seamen or ordinary seamen have been transferred from the Army to the Navy; how many vessels of war are now awaiting complements of men, and what further legislation is necessary in order to supply any deficiency of men for the naval service which now exists."

No transfers of seamen from the Army to the Navy have been effected under the recent law of Congress, and thirty-five vessels of war are now awaiting complements of men. Not only are these thirty-five vessels awaiting crews, but the terms of many seamen now in service have expired and the men detained to man our ships, though justly entitled to their discharge. Were these men not detained many of the vessels on blockade duty would go out of service. This state of things is to be deplored, and is in a great measure, if not entirely, attributable to unfortunate legislation.

The Enrollment Act of last Congress not only cast aside the old established policy of the Government, which had cherished and encouraged its commercial marine with a view of strengthening the Navy, but it went farther, and so utterly ignored the naval service that enlistments in that service were not permitted to be credited on the quotas of those communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be enforced. As a consequence, the municipal authorities of every seaport and township, and the whole local influence, tended to discourage enlistments in the Navy. In addition to these circumstances, the invidious distinction of extraordinary bounties for Army enlistments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to discredit the naval service and hold out strong inducements for the military service.

When the attention of this Department was called to the Enrollment Act under the operation of the first draft, and the manner in which it was being executed, the fact that a rigid enforcement of the law would be disastrous in its effects upon the Navy was so obvious that attempts were at once made to procure such modification of the draft, or the manner of its execution, as should prevent the withdrawal of marines from their profession and the incorporation or absorption of them in the Army, thereby weakening and crippling the Navy. But the military authorities objected, as the strict letter of the law permitted no exemption of marines from the draft, no credit to any place for naval enlistments, nor in the execution of the law was there any relaxation of the enrollment act whereby the Navy could be strengthened and maintained. Earnest appeals were made by the Executives of several maritime States, and by many of the municipal authorities on the seaboard, claiming that Naval recruits ought justly to be credited on their quotas under the draft, but it was not allowed, and consequently the local influences became averse to naval enlistments, and the Navy itself soon began to feel the effects of this new policy.

Vessels that were intended for foreign service to protect our commerce, some of which should have sailed last autumn, are yet without their complement, for our whole force is required for the blockade. The primary imperative duty of the Department is to maintain the efficiency of the blockade, and all other naval matters are subordinate to that important object. The numerical wants of the Navy are small as compared with the Army, and the class from which our seamen are to be drawn is necessarily limited. A sailor is an expert, educated to his profession by years of training, and when withdrawn from his proper duty, no inexperienced person can make good his place.

Convinced as the Department has ever been that it could not have been the intention of Congress, by the sweeping clauses of the Enrollment Act to strengthen the Army at the expense of the Navy, no reasonable efforts were left untried to induce such action as would secure, from the large numbers called for by the draft, the small force requisite for sustaining the efficiency of the Navy. It was especially desirable that experienced seamen should be retained on the element to which they had been educated, and to which they were attached, notwithstanding they had been seduced away by high bounties and local influences to another service. But the disinclination to relinquish any portion of the men mustered into military service prevented any action until the meeting of Congress, when I felt it my duty to present the difficulties that existed, and to invite the early and considerate action of the National Legislature to the subject. Accordingly, in my annual report of December last, I made mention of the embarrassments which existed. I stated that we had not a sufficient supply of seamen for the immediate and important duties then pressing upon us, and added that:

The operation of the draft has been, in some respects, detrimental to the naval service. No exemption of sailors or marines having been provided for in the acts of the last Congress; these men, who may be deemed and are experts, fostered and cherished by all Governments, and of whom no sufficient supply can be obtained, are liable to be withdrawn from the element to which they have been educated, and where they properly belong, and compelled to serve as soldiers. In this respect not only a hardship is inflicted on the men, but the Navy and the country are injured. It has been the wise policy of the Government at all times to encourage and cherish its supply of seamen. By express provision of the act of May, 1792, "all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States" were exempted from militia duty. Bounties have been paid to the fishermen, and by former laws, not only men-of-war men, but all mariners, have been exempt from militia service, it being considered that they performed an equivalent duty, or were liable to be absent when a draft took place. Under the recent enactment, petty officers, acting engineers, and others indispensable to a ship's complement and efficiency, have, as well as seamen, been subject to the draft while on shipboard and in naval service. Some of them on distant stations have been enrolled, drafted, and put to great inconvenience in their efforts to obtain relief, not unfrequently subjecting their commander and the seamen themselves to embarrassment. It certainly could not have been intended by Con-

gress that persons in actual service afloat should be withdrawn from the Navy, where they were faithfully discharging indispensable duties, and then be compelled, under the penalties of the law, to go into the Army.

In enforcing the draft in any community which has furnished a large number of sailors, proper deductions ought doubtless to be made from the quota required for the Army. Of the thirty-four thousand seamen in the naval service a large proportion are from the maritime towns on the sea-board. A committee of the township of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, in addressing this department on the subject, state that their township alone has furnished to the Army over thirteen hundred soldiers, an excess of more than one hundred beyond the number required. But in addition to these they have given to the Navy about six hundred sailors; yet under the new call for volunteers no allowance is made for seamen who have enlisted. As a community they are entitled to relief for the men that they have supplied to the Navy, and so with other places similarly situated. Unless these facts are rightly considered and acted upon, the existing law will tend to the prejudice of the Navy; for every community will encourage its men to go into the Army at the expense of the Navy, because there is no relief, or credit, or mitigation of the draft in consequence of enlistments in the naval service. In another respect the laws are, in their effects, made to operate to the prejudice of the Navy. The high bounties for enlistments into the Army induce many sailors to enlist as soldiers, although their services would be vastly more useful to the country on the element to which they have been trained and accustomed. The result is, that there are many sailors in the Army, serving as soldiers, who have been drafted or drawn thither by bounties or other causes, who desire to be transferred to the Navy, and have frequently made application to that effect; but it is understood that the law does not authorize such transfer. As it is difficult to procure educated, trained, and able seamen in such numbers as are wanted—and skillful and experienced sailors are worth more to the country in the Navy than they can be in the Army—it would be productive of great benefit if the law authorized such transfer to be made. No well-directed effort should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag. When, in the early days of the rebellion, the recreant officers in numbers deserted the Government to which they owed and had sworn allegiance, they could not shake the loyalty and fidelity of the crews. These remained faithful to the flag under whose folds they had carried into every sea and to every clime the honor and power of the Republic. It has been the policy of every commercial country to extend encouragement and give strength to the Navy which protects its commerce. Such should be our clear and unquestionable policy. Under the extraordinary expansion of our Navy and the pressing demand for seamen, it is a public duty not only to permit those seamen who are in the Army to be transferred, but to encourage such transfers, and, at the same time, in so far as may be possible, to make the inducements to enter the naval service at all times fully equal to those offered to soldiers on their enlistment. No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its Army by weakening its naval power.

Unfortunately for the country, the disunion element which for some years gave direction to public affairs so shaped the measure of Government as to keep down and cripple our Navy. Aware that it was a branch of the service which could have no sympathy in a de-nationalizing or disunion scheme, or be made subject to rebel control—knowing, moreover, that there were no sailors in the disaffected region, in anticipation of their insurrectionary movements, and in their whole policy and action, were hostile to the Navy. But the changed condition of affairs, the loyalty of our sailors, the great service which the Navy has everywhere rendered in the cause of the Union, and its importance for our peace and security abroad and at home, demand it should have all due encouragement.

The number of seamen in service on the 1st of July last, including the Mississippi squadron, was about 34,000. The number of enlistments from January 1st to October 1st was 19,000, mostly landmen. From causes, to some of which allusion has already been made, the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of seamen for the increase of the service has been great, and at times vessels have been detained and unable to proceed to sea for the want of crews. The lack of sufficient seamen arises from no diminution in the monthly number of enlistments, but from the increased wants of the service. During the year 1862 the average number of enlistments was 1,529 per month. During the present year the average has been over 2,000 per month. Unfortunately, the policy which it has been deemed necessary to pursue is such as in its effect to weaken the Navy by offering extraordinary bounties to soldiers, by subjecting mariners to the Army draft, without permitting them to enter the Navy if they desired to do so, and by omitting to make any provisions to relieve from this operation those communities which furnish the seamen to man our ships. The large bounties offered by the General and State Governments, and often also by the local municipal authorities, as inducements to enter the land service, have had the effect of enticing into the service many professional seamen, who but for those extraordinary inducements, would have enlisted in the Navy. Towns on the sea-coast, where the population is to a great extent of a maritime character, as I have specified in a single instance, have been obliged to furnish their quota for army service, thus largely diminishing the number from whom naval enlistments would naturally be expected.

The proclamation of September last must, from these causes and the operation of our laws, still further draw upon the limited number whose proper field is upon the ocean, and who should, by every dictate of policy, be encouraged by the Government to enter the Navy, instead of being enticed from it by pecuniary bounties or forcibly withdrawn by draft. Because the exhausting governmental influence adverted to, we are compelled to meet the high prices and active competition of commercial enterprise.

The present and prospective difficulty of procuring seamen in numbers sufficient to man our ships is such as to call forth the action of Congress. Our legislation should not be in its effects detrimental to that branch of the public service which it is the policy of every wise government to promote. Were as large a bounty to be paid to those who enlist in the Navy as to those who enter the Army—were the quotas of towns and communities under any call for the increase of the national forces to be credited with the men furnished to the Navy, and were seamen who may be drafted permitted the choice of entering either the land or naval service, the Navy would be relieved of serious embarrassment. There is no draft, and there can be none to reinforce the Navy as there may be to supply the Army. While every able and sound man of proper age can be a soldier and put into immediate service, there are comparatively few of our population who can be employed as sailors. The latter may be considered experts, and instead of bounties, allurements, or drafts to withdraw seamen from the element to which they belong, the reverse should be the fact. Our mariners have given marked and distinctive superiority to the cause of the Union in this contest. The rebels have some naval officers of reputation and ability, but not sailors. Yet that branch of the service which in this and in every war must give character and nationality to the country, has been, in some instances, subjected to such disadvantages and deprived of a portion of its legitimate effective force by the operation of existing laws.

It is gratifying to acknowledge the disposition manifested by Congress to correct the evils that had been inflicted on the naval service by the change of policy originating in the Enrollment Act, but the proposed remedial legislation was incorporated in a general bill amending the enrolling act that was not finally passed until three months after the commencement of the session. Four weeks had elapsed since the passage of the law authorizing transfers, without effecting a single transfer, although thousands have made application to be transferred.

There is undoubtedly a reluctance on the part of the military officers to part with any portion of their command, but the true interests of the country is the paramount consideration, and should govern in this question. Experienced seamen, who are in the Army, should be transferred without delay to the Navy where they can be most useful.

In reply to that part of the resolution which requires the department to report "what further legislation is necessary in order to supply any deficiency of men for the naval service which now exists," it is respectfully suggested that such mariners and able-seamen as are in the Army be transferred to the naval service, without being required to deduct from their prize money the amount which they may have received by way of bounty for entering the Army. Under any circumstances, their services will be worth more to the country on shipboard than in camp. Why should not the country place them where they will be most useful? Having been paid a bounty to fight the battles of the country, why should they be deprived of what they may have received if they render that service afloat instead of ashore? Sailors and soldiers engaged to serve for stipulated wages, the former for greater service, and greater hazard, and because wages

in the commercial marine are always high, receives usually higher rates than the soldier. To keep up the naval strength of a nation it has been the policy of maritime countries to hold out the additional inducement of prize money to sailors. Is it not an error, when our want of seamen is so great, to attempt to withhold from the sailor any portion of the prize money which may fall to him, because the Government may have paid him bounty as a soldier, and subsequently sought his transfer from land to naval service, from a conviction that he worth more on the ocean than in the Army?

But little money will enure to the Treasury, I apprehend, if the Government persists in depriving these seamen who may be transferred, of their prize money, while the Government, by the exaction, will be likely to deprive itself of valuable naval recruits. It is therefore recommended, "in order to supply any existing deficiency," that mariners of not less than two years' service should be transferred from the Army to the Navy without having any deduction from the prize money to which they may become entitled.

The resolution of February 24, 1864, "relative to the transfer of persons in the military service," declaring that "persons enlisting in the naval service shall not be entitled to any bounty," should be repealed.

It is not to be expected that there can be an immediate return to the condition of things which existed previous to the passage of the Enrollment Act, and hence summary and extraordinary measures may be necessary to restore to the naval branch of the service those mariners who, by the change of policy and high bounties, have been induced to enter the Army.

We have, as has been stated, thirty-five vessels without crews, and the number is increasing. It must also be borne in mind that the terms of the men in such vessels are expiring more rapidly than enlistments are made, and without a prompt and large addition of seamen it will be difficult to prevent our naval force from being immediately reduced, thereby endangering the efficiency of the blockade.

The clause inserted in the resolution approved February 24, 1864, declaring that no transfers are to be made that will reduce any regiment below its minimum, was inserted without the knowledge of this department, and its practical working is to prevent transfers. If legislation, as I believe to be the case, has carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summary process, and transferred to the Navy, where their nautical education makes them indispensable, but which education renders them no more valuable than landmen for the duties of a soldier.

The immediate wants of the naval service require the transfer of about twelve thousand mariners from the Army without restriction, and no more will be needed, unless that class of persons continue to enter the military service under the allurements of the exclusive legislation at present in force, in which event twelve thousand more mariners will be required at the end of six weeks.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. H. HAMLIN, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the S-nate.

THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

SENATOR WILSON has reported from the Military Committee unfavorably to the passage of a bill taking from the PRESIDENT the power to summarily dismiss Army and Navy officers, and substitute suspension of such officers in command, with trial by court-martial; also providing for the restoration of dismissed officers. The views of the Judge-Advocate-General were asked on the subject, and he answered as follows:

JUDGE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 28, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Upon the bill entitled "an act to regulate the dismissal of officers in the military and naval service," now pending in the Senate, and referred by you for my consideration, I have the honor to submit the following observation: (Here follows a particular statement of the character of the bill.) Mr. Holt then proceeds as follows: From the foundation of the Government the PRESIDENT has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service. The power to do so seems to inhere in him under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. His action in this respect has been attended by no oppression or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested. The exercise, therefore, of this authority since the outbreak of the rebellion has nothing in that savors of usurpation or innovation, or that should excite alarm.

That the lodgment of such a power in the Commander-in-Chief of our Army is necessary to preserve its discipline, the experience of our military men would generally attest. This necessity is most manifest and pressing in the case of an army of volunteers, suddenly withdrawn from the pursuit of civil life and impatient of those restraints without which military forces in the field must soon degenerate into a mob. The government of such an army often calls for punishments more severe than those which are tardily inflicted through the slow process of a military trial.

The authority to suspend without pay or emolument, for a limited period, as given by the bill, would prove a most inadequate substitute for the power of dismissal. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interests of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent and suspended officers, because it contemplates no vacancy.

It is well known that in time of war the convening of a court-martial for the trial of officers within the ten days prescribed by this bill would not, in a very large number of cases, be possible, without serious detriment to the service.

As there could be no trial without an arrest of the officer, should he think proper to avoid such arrest—as he might do by flight or otherwise—he could, under this bill, be summarily dismissed only for having been "absent for twenty days without leave," of whatever other crime he may have been guilty. Had such a law existed when General TWIGGS traitorously surrendered his department to the Rebels, instead of being dishonorably dismissed for "treachery to his country's flag," as he was, by the PRESIDENT, he would, though in arms against the Government, have been continued on the Army Register, unless it had been thought proper to dismiss him, simply for "absence without leave."

The number of dismissals which have taken place since the beginning of the war is not large, all the circumstances of the service considered. The Government has acted upon the testimony furnished at the moment, and mistakes have, in some cases, occurred. In every instance, however, where it has been alleged that wrong had been done, the case has been carefully re-examined, and all the proofs and testimonials offered in behalf of the officers well considered, and it is believed that it has rarely happened that a correct conclusion has not been finally reached. These re-examina-

tions have constituted one of the most laborious duties of this office, and I can bear testimony to the patience and impartiality with which they have been conducted.

To the restoration of these officers through the instrumentality of a court-martial, as proposed by the bill, several seemingly insuperable obstacles present themselves.

1. Their places, after dismissal, were, in almost every instance, filled by appointments legally and properly made. How is it possible to restore them to positions not vacant, but which are fully occupied by others?

2. The regiments to which many of these officers belonged have been disbanded. In reference to this class, how would it be practicable to enforce the provisions of this bill?

3. These officers are now as much out of the service as if they had never belonged to it, and this by force of orders in every respect regular and legal. A revocation of these orders of the President would certainly reinstate the officers in cases where the vacancies remain unfilled; but is it competent for Congress to make such revocation? I think clearly not.

4. The orders being unrevoked, and the officers being out of the service, they can only be restored by re-appointment. Under the Constitution, however, the larger part of these appointments must be made by the Governors of the States, and the remainder by the President. Is there any principle or precedent which would justify Congress in an attempt to exercise these functions of the President and Governors, by substituting for such presidential and gubernatorial action, the simple declaration of a general court-martial?

5. The Government could not investigate through courts-martial the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up for trial, without such a draft upon the officers of the Army needed for active field service as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war. To this should be added the fact that the witnesses to the transactions to be examined into are, doubtless, many of them dead, and others so scattered by the fortunes of the war as to be unavailable—a condition of things which would render it impossible to accept the action of the court-martial sitting in judgment on these offences, many of them long past, as satisfactory or reliable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. P. Hatch has gone to Jacksonville, to relieve Brigadier-General Seymour.

MAJOR-GENERAL Pleasanton has arrived at St. Louis and reported to Major-General Rosecrans.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sedgwick arrived in Washington on the 6th. He testifies before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL John R. Kenly, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the district of Delaware, Headquarters Wilmington.

CAPTAIN M. J. Ashe, for some months past Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Northwest, has been ordered to Washington, to serve in the Cavalry Bureau.

LIEUTENANT S. C. Adams, of the Marines, was drowned at Cairo, Ill., off the naval wharf-boat, on the 2d. The body was recovered.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Bullitt, of the 3d Kentucky, has been relieved as president of the court-martial sitting at Louisville, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

GENERAL Crawford takes command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to form part of Major-General Warren's 5th Corps, forming the 3d Division.

MAJOR Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Foster, has been ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant-General at Washington, D. C.

COLONEL Louis Di Cesnola, the commander of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, who was captured at Aldie on June 17th, 1863, has been released from a Rebel prison, and is now once more at home. He will soon rejoin his command.

CAPTAINS Robert H. Ramsey and Henry Stone, Assistant Adjutant Generals, U. S. Vols., have been assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Thomas, commanding the department of the Cumberland.

COLONEL Clarence Buel, recently commandant of the 169th N. Y. Vols., intends to enter the church, and has made formal application to study theology as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal church.

GENERAL Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Washington, having obtained a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting New York, Colonel M. N. Wisewell will be Acting Military Governor during his absence.

MAJOR John Mendenhall, Judge-Advocate Fourth Army Corps, and Captain 4th U. S. Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of the department of the Cumberland, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur C. Ducat, Assistant Inspector-General, resigned from the Army.

CAPTAIN J. H. Williams, Provost-Marshal of the District of Cairo, has been arrested and taken to Memphis, to answer before Major-General Hurlbut for offences not yet made public. The brother of Williams, Lieutenant Throop, and Mr. Buell, a criminal attorney, were also arrested.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Charles Townsend, One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, sentenced to suspension from rank and pay for the term of two months by court-martial, for disobedience of orders, has been released from arrest and ordered to return to duty.

CAPTAIN Johnson, of the Ninety-third New York regiment, attached to headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York regiment. His commission is dated back to November 13, 1863.

COLONEL Chickering, of the 41st Massachusetts, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal for the Department of

the Gulf. Governor Hahn has appointed Captain John L. Swift, of the same regiment, Adjutant-General for the State of Louisiana.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Captain B. Royall, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A.; and Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, U. S. A., has been ordered to convene in Washington on the 7th inst., to examine into the veterinary wants of the service.

GENERAL McCallum, inspector of railroads, recently took possession at Portland, in the name of the United States, of all the unfinished locomotives of the Portland company's works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Railway.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. Austin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service. The sentence has been approved by Major-General Meade. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. Wood, C. S., late of the 3d Corps, has been assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Cavalry Corps.

CAPTAIN SULLIVAN, who for three years past has been in charge of the Commissary of Subsistence depot in Baltimore, has been ordered to relieve Captain KELLOGG, Commissary at San Francisco, who is to be transferred to the Middle Department. Until the arrival of Captain KELLOGG, Captain GILMAN, Commissary at Harrisburg, will take charge of the depot at Baltimore.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Nath. Kimball is assigned to the command of all the troops on the North Arkansas River, with headquarters in Little Rock. In a circular to the citizens of his district, he says, the loyal shall be protected, and sympathizers with the rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, will be treated as rebels, unless they conform in word and act with the spirit of that oath.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. D. C. Ord, formerly commanding the 13th Army corps in the Department of the Gulf, and who has recently been relieved by Major-General McClelland, has been assigned to duty in West Virginia, in Major-General Sigel's department. It is said that General Ord is to command the forces in West Virginia in the field, ranking General Sigel in this respect. General Sigel is to be in command of the department, but will not conduct active military operations.

SURGEON W. H. Thom, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from further duty as Surgeon-in-Chief of the 3d Division, 11th Army Corps, and assigned to duty in charge of General Hospital No. 19, Nashville, Tenn.,—relieving Surgeon Jno. W. Forje, U. S. Vols., who has been ordered to report in person to Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding 2d Division, 4th Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Medical Director of the same.

THE following officers are officially announced as of the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Comstock, senior Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. Babcock, and Major F. T. Dent, 4th U. S. Infantry, Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Duff, 2d Illinois Artillery, Assistant Inspector-General; Major W. R. Rowley, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Adam Badeau, additional Aide-de-Camp, private secretaries, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In a general order, dated at Headquarters of the Nashville District, March 30th, Major-General Rousseau has appointed Lieutenant Jas. R. Willett inspector of all the fortifications of Nashville, in accordance with instructions from General Sherman. The merited appointment of this able engineer will be highly gratifying to his numerous friends in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Willett was formerly Adjutant under General Carlin in the campaigns of Missouri and Tennessee, and has been in active service throughout the war. He bore a gallant part in many of the Western battles, and is undoubtedly one of the best engineers in the service.

THE following changes have been made in the District of Cairo:—John J. Rimmer, Colonel of the 122d Illinois Regt., assigned to the command of the post of Cairo; Captain J. M. Tallmadge, of the 14th Iowa, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of the post of Cairo, and takes the place of Captain Williams, relieved as District Provost-Marshal-General; Captain Odlin, of the 2d Arkansas Cavalry, takes the place of Captain Tallmadge, as Provost-Marshal of the post; Captain Jos. Hagg, of the 34th New Jersey, is assigned to duty as Provost-Marshal of Mound City, in place of Lieutenant Cutler, 122d Illinois, relieved. The naval station, headquarters, and district staff officers, remain at Cairo as heretofore.

ASSIGNMENTS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE following assignments to duty of officers of the Quartermasters' Department, or doing duty therein, are announced. No changes will be made in these assignments except upon orders issued or approved at headquarters in the Army of the Potomac.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. S. McEntee, Assistant, do.

1st DIVISION.—Captain A. H. Young, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain Nathan Barker, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain A. Fisher, do.; 3d Brigade—Captain C. W. Leffingwell, do.; 4th Brigade—Lieutenant Jacob Rice, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

2d DIVISION.—Captain George A. Shallenberger, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant C. W. Folsom, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain J. Lockhart, do.; 3d Brigade—Captain George W. Meade, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

3d DIVISION.—Captain George W. Johns, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain W. D. Vatchet, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain T. P. Johnston, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

4th DIVISION.—Captain R. P. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant Miles

Farwell, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain J. C. Abbott, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers. ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Captain W. H. D. Cochran, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Owen, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant A. T. Howden, Assistant, do.

1st DIVISION.—Captain A. L. Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain S. R. Hamill, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain S. I. Wright, do.; 3d Brigade—Captain S. W. Hoskins, do.

2d DIVISION.—Captain R. C. Swoope, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain S. B. Bean, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain S. B. Roney, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 3d Brigade—Lieutenant T. A. McDonald, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

3d DIVISION.—Captain E. B. W. Restieaux, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain S. Yardley, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 3d Brigade—Captain R. G. Staples, do.

4th DIVISION.—Captain M. H. Mandeville, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain J. B. Winslow, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain E. P. Fitch, do.; 3d Brigade—Lieutenant A. S. Vorhies, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Captain J. D. Cruttenden, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster; Captain J. H. Platt, Assistant, do.

1st DIVISION.—Captain S. H. Manning, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant F. Sayre, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain W. H. Daniels, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 3d Brigade—Captain S. Finney, do.; 4th Brigade—Lieutenant George W. Ford, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

2d DIVISION.—Captain John K. Russell, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain James T. Wray, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Lieutenant A. Austin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 3d Brigade—Lieutenant C. B. Whitmore, Acting Assistant, do.; 4th Brigade—Captain H. W. Persing, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

3d DIVISION.—Captain I. W. Hart, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Captain M. H. Goodridge, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 2d Brigade—Captain J. F. Hazleton, do.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Captain W. H. Lambert, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

CAVALRY CORPS.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, Acting Chief Quartermaster.

1st DIVISION.—Captain J. H. Tallman, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant John Patton, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Lieutenant J. B. Whelan, do.; Reserve Brigade—Lieutenant William Dean, do.

2d DIVISION.—Captain R. R. Corson, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant L. W. Knight, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Lieutenant J. K. Robinson, do.

3d DIVISION.—Captain M. J. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers; 1st Brigade—Lieutenant J. G. Viall, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; 2d Brigade—Captain George W. Wells, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.—Captain W. M. Morford, Chief Quartermaster, A. Q. M., Volunteers; Lieutenant E. H. Welch, Assistant Chief Quartermaster.

1st BRIGADE, HORSE ARTILLERY.—Captain William Goldie, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

2d BRIGADE, HORSE ARTILLERY.—Captain Ira F. Payson, Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers.

By direction of Major-General McPherson, the following names have been assigned to the different batteries on the new line of defences at Vicksburg, Miss., constructed under charge of Captain John M. Wilson, Chief Engineer:—First. The whole line will be known as "Fort Grant." Second. The batteries will be named as follows, commencing on the right:—No. 1, situated in rear of former office of Medical Director Department of the Tennessee, "Battery Moore;" No. 2, site of former headquarters of Major-General Grant, "Battery Rawlings;" No. 3, single gun, rear of Smead House, "Battery Dollins;" No. 4, site of Old Castle, "Castle Battery;" No. 5, Crawford-street, "Battery Comstock;" No. 6, Grove-street, "Battery Clark;" No. 7, Jackson road, "Battery Wilson;" No. 8, Jackson road, "Battery Boomer;" No. 9, intersection of Jackson road and Winn Bayou, "Battery Sherman;" No. 10, north side of Winn Bayou, opposite Battery Sherman, "Battery Crocker;" No. 11, extreme left of line, "Battery Ransom;" No. 12, single gun on left, "Battery Melancthon Smith;" No. 13, old Spanish fort, "Battery Hickenlooper."

THE following paragraph appears in the *London Globe*:—"We have reason to believe that, on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramira a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the princes and powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America.—Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a minister from the Emperor of Mexico."

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Dayton has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, and that his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

By General Orders, dated March 30th, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, previous orders are so far modified as to allow two wall tents for the officers of a battery; to direct that 100, instead of 140 rounds, per man of small-arm ammunition be kept constantly on hand; and that three instead of five wagons be furnished to every 1,000 men for the transportation of small-arm ammunition. Forty rounds per man will be carried in the cartridge boxes.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 192 BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN STREET.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed about the 20th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

THE MEXICAN TRAGI-COMEDY.

THE shifting scene and circumstance of the Mexican drama, do not lose their interest or importance with the progress of time. The leading character—perhaps in this instance some might call him the scene-shifter—is the greatest actor of the age; his principal supporters—some might call them his puppets—are all notable enough in their way; the men-at-arms of both sides are frisky, occasionally; the stage is a splendid one; the music is high; the on-lookers are placid, if not pleased. But there is an element of doubt as to how the thing will close—whether the chief figure will stride from the stage royally and in triumph, or whether he will fall prone and discomfited—whether the curtain will fall while his men-at-arms are marching off to the sound of the kettle, or while they skedaddle with the cry of *saute qui peut*.

It is now the third year of the Franco-Mexican war, and we shall presently have the third act of the performance. The first act may be said to open with the landing of the Franco-Anglo-Spanish armies at Vera Cruz, in December, 1861, and close with the departure shortly afterwards of the forces of two of those allies, leaving only the French behind. The second act opens with the first clash of arms, and closes with the apparently complete subjection of Mexico. The third act is about to open with the crowned apparition of MAXIMILIAN; but of its closing, and of the closing of the tragi-comedy—Heaven only can tell. It may be that other men-at-arms than have yet appeared, will spring upon the stage, and that the climax will be such as to dumbfound gods and men.

The latest facts and fancies as regards military and political affairs in Mexico, and Mexican affairs in Europe, seem to be these: First, that organized opposition to French arms ceased with the fall of Puebla; that French garrisons hold firmly the capital and all the important strategic positions on the coast and in the mountains; that French ships are in the Gulfs of Mexico and California, blockading the Eastern and Western lines of the country; that JUAREZ is a fugitive in Northern Mexico; that many of his generals and other officers, with their troops, have abandoned him in despair; that those who still adhere to his fortunes, like Generals URAGA, ORTEGA, DIAZ, DOBLADO, NIGRETE, CORTINA, and others, are unable to venture beyond anything but guerrilla operations; and that some of the Mexican leaders, as Generals ALMONTE and WOLL, have taken sides with the intervention; that the French commander BAZAINE, holds the country so firmly under his control, that he banished the old chieftain SANTA ANNA, who had returned to his native shore, from exile, and who offered his able support to the intervention—banished him because of the indiscretion of uttering an unauthorized pronouncement.

From Europe we learn that the new Emperor MAXIMILIAN was about ready to sail for Mexico, to take possession of his throne; that, in a personal interview he had with the French EMPEROR, everything was

settled to the satisfaction of both parties; that a French frigate had been dispatched to Trieste from Toulon, to serve as his escort on the voyage to Mexico; that a loan of three hundred millions of francs had been effected, out of which loan the expenses of the French invaders were to be partially reimbursed, and the remainder of their expenses were to be paid by MAXIMILIAN in installments after his enthronement. With regard to the future military relations of France to the new Mexican empire, we are given to understand that the French army is to be withdrawn from Mexican soil as soon as possible after MAXIMILIAN's arrival, and that its place is to be supplied by a force drawn from two sources:—1. A foreign legion, in the service and pay of MAXIMILIAN; 2. A body of native Mexicans, such as can be hired to uphold the usurpation. The Foreign Legion, which is to consist at first of 6,000 men, is being made up in part from the army of Paris, and the first installment of 500 men were being embarked at Cherbourg a fortnight ago. The applications from officers for service in the legion were numerous,—the pay in this corps being double that in the French army, and the promotions were rapid.

It is stated in a French journal that the legion will be composed in part of Senegal savages, obtained from the small French dependency of Senegal, in Western Africa; and this will astonish no one who remembers the means which the French EMPEROR adopted, to get a force of Egyptian negroes for his own service in Mexico, and the great value of which that force has been to him. As to a Mexican native force for MAXIMILIAN, he will find a considerable body on hand which has been organized under French auspices, and under ALMONTE; and as MAXIMILIAN will undoubtedly adopt the Continental mode of raising armies by conscription, he can soon get all the military force that he will require. The Mexican officers who were captured at the fall of Puebla and carried to France, have all, or nearly all, taken the oath of allegiance to the new EMPEROR, and at latest advices one hundred and sixty-four of them had embarked at Cherbourg to return to their native land, and probably to enter the new service. These various elements will constitute a rather *bizarre* army, it is true; but in time and by discipline it may be licked into consistency and shape. It is given out, we know not with what truth, that General WOLL, formerly of the Mexican service, will be chief in command of the army of MAXIMILIAN.

Such in brief are the aspects of the Mexican question at this time.

The relations of this Government to the whole matter have necessarily been affected, at least temporarily, by the great internal struggle in which we ourselves have been engaged. The attitude of the Government, as we understand it, has been simply that of a passive though not by any means a careless spectator. We have in no way countenanced the order of things established by foreign power; but have accredited, and do still accredit, a minister to the JUAREZ or Republican government, though of course it has been impossible that he should follow up that government in its successive flittings. One of the Senators from California has from time to time introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, threatening war against France, if that power did not withdraw its troops from Mexico; but no support has ever been accorded to these efforts. On Monday last, however, the House of Representatives took action of a kind that will certainly be sustained by the entire Nation, as remarkable to say, the measure was sustained and voted for by all parties and by every man in the House. The resolution, calm and dignified in tone, but unmistakable in its significance, reads thus:—

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

Next to the Southern Rebellion, no question is of greater interest to the Army and the entire country than this of Mexico. One main object of the intervention, as publicly avowed by its imperial author, was to arrest the growth of the power of this Republic. He was blind both to our present power and to our manifest destiny when he put forth the remark.

CONTRABAND NEWS.

A MARKED feature of the first year of the war was the universal passion among our people for obtaining and improperly disclosing information of military plans and movements, without any regard to its disastrous effects. In a questionable spirit of enterprise, and stimulated by cupidity, a portion of the press has done its part towards getting official intelligence in illicit ways, and revealing important facts entrusted under pledge of secrecy. But the fault was not entirely that of the press. It lay rather at the door of the public, which persisted in rewarding by pecuniary patronage such journals as were most successful in this unscrupulous work, offering a premium, in effect, on the premature disclosure of projects set on foot at the theatre of war. It is easy to remember the naive frankness and nonchalance with which the details of the marching orders of troops, their numbers, disposition and availability were telegraphed North, and greedily spread abroad through the reading world. The illustrated weeklies contributed to the evil by publishing plans and diagrams of our camps, and of the various roads leading therefrom, of the defensive artillery in our field-works and forts. Perhaps not a single corps or department commander failed to experience annoyance or injury from army correspondents. The incarceration of several members of the fraternity first suggested to the hitherto untamed and untameable spirit of the reporter, that military regulations are not always to be transgressed with impunity.

The progress of the war has wrought a surprising change in this, as in all other respects. As commanding officers have learned to keep better their secrets, so have those who by position become the recipients of confidential information, been more temperate in its public use. It is striking, however, to see how, as the central interest in the war once more swings back to the old trampled battle-ground in Virginia, with the impending campaign, some of the evils developed in the initiatory stage of the war again reappear in modified form; and among them, the public anxiety for what is forcibly called "contraband military news." In the conduct of the war in the West the campaigns around Chattanooga and Chickamauga were not thoroughly hawked about from mouth to mouth before commencement or before execution. SHERMAN's raid, though anticipated in military circles, took the greater part of the country by surprise. But when the Lieutenant-General turns eastward, the old prurient desire to publish the strategy of the year in advance becomes manifest. The re-organization of the Army is known as quickly in Portland as in Washington. General MEADE is alleged to have complained that the Rebel journals printed the new assignments and dispositions in the consolidation of the Potomac Army before the bulletin from the War Department reached his headquarters. And, at all events, the main features of the scheme under consideration in the Capital appeared at Richmond before the plan had been perfected or the official orders grounded thereon had been issued.

To a certain extent, indeed, it is impossible to avoid the rapid transmission of intelligence to the enemy. From the outset they had superior facilities for procuring it, from causes we need not stay to enumerate. Their system of espionage also has been carefully perfected, until its operations have more than once been a matter of chagrin to our readers. Everybody recalls the story of the Rebel sentries who were wont to shout the substance of our marching orders across to our men picketing the hither bank of the Rappahannock and Rapidan.

To aim at absolutely preventing the enemy from receiving intimations of our plans, or knowledge of the strength and location of our forces, would be manifestly preposterous, as against all military experience. And, indeed, we think the Rebel facilities in this regard have always been greatly exaggerated. Certainly of late there has been nothing so wonderful or mysterious in these facilities as many people are disposed to surmise. A regular perusal of the files of Southern newspapers shows considerable ignorance of our military status on their part, and an obvious reliance on Northern journalists as a medium of news. And we venture to say that our own means of learning the dispositions of the enemy, in more than one Department, are superior to anything they possess. The leaks at Baltimore and Washington, so justly com-

plained of in the early war, have been tolerably well stopped. The present theory of concentration and cooperation in military manœuvres has its good effect also in securing the benefits of secrecy.

It is well also to keep in mind that a great part of the matter sent North from the front as "within the positive knowledge of the writer," who claims to enjoy the private confidence of "the highest authorities," is mere guess work. If, indeed, it were anything else, it would call for and receive the severest reprehension as a violation of honor. Shrewd conjectures at the possible moves on the military chess-board are sufficiently harmless, perhaps, so long as they do not lead to base disclosures important to the enemy or embarrassing to our leaders. So much liberty can be conceded to the press. You may take away from the Yankee Nation the *habeas corpus*, but you must not destroy its time-honored privilege of guessing.

WE have for a couple of years or more ceased to pay any attention whatever to the ceaseless, preposterous and malignant falsehoods with which Englishmen entertain each other when treating of military affairs in America. But we cannot help indulging a feeling of contempt when we see that their organs are falsifying equally ridiculously and grossly about one or both of the belligerents in the Dano-Germanic war. It happens that the interests and prejudices of the British governing classes are for the time being on the Danish side, and as a consequence there is no absurd or malicious misrepresentation of the allies or their armies that is not uttered, printed, credited, and relished. Nothing more characteristically English has ever been uttered about our war. We find in a sentence of a pretentious cockney writer, who, in dilating upon late operations in Northern Europe, speaks of the intense pleasure which the Germans have felt over the "glory of a battalion of Prussians engaging in a fierce, prolonged and ultimately successful struggle with a couple of Danish sentries." It may be that this language was intended to be slightly hyperbolic, but it is such hyperbolicism as is swallowed for literal fact by nine out of ten Englishmen; and it is the continued assertion and belief of such falsehood and nonsense about all other people that make English criticism and conceit contemptible.

THE people of New York were surprised and delighted at the handsome appearance and admirable drill of the detachments of Regulars, which formed part of the military procession which inaugurated the opening of the Sanitary Fair. We do not know that New York has ever before seen together on parade, so many of the soldiers of the Regular Army; and they, perhaps, may not have been aware that that small body of troops which formed the nucleus of our present vast military organization, and whose officers, field, staff and line, furnished the material for our ablest generals, was one of the best drilled, best disciplined, and hardest worked armies in the world. Scattered over a wide territory, occupied principally in Indian warfare—one of the most dangerous as it is one of the least glorious kinds of warfare, so far as popular recognition is concerned—they everywhere did honor to their flag and their uniform. But they were removed from the attention of the people, and were too often forgotten. Legislators abused them not unfrequently, and very few appreciated the labor which was spent in giving to the small military organization, its thoroughness and excellence. When the war broke out, and in spite of the defection of many officers, scarcely a corporal's guard of the whole number could be drawn off to fight against the flag which they honored and the Government, which over-timid men were afraid they might pervert to despotic ends. Then, as always before, their record was honorable, and though the country perhaps did not fully accord them the honor they deserved, it was not unmindful of their loyalty and soldierly devotion. During the present war the Regulars have everywhere sustained their character for discipline and for gallantry. As the soldiers of the Nation, and not of any particular State, they have in some respects suffered in the lack of those especial attentions which the State Governments have given their troops; but they have had good officers, and they have been not ill cared for. The people may have failed to fully recognize their valor and record their services, though we are sure they have not failed to feel confidence in the announcement that "the

"Regulars would be engaged." We are glad the people of New York have had an opportunity of seeing them march through its streets, carrying their torn battle-flags, inscribed with the names of the engagements in which their valor was conspicuous. It was pleasant to hear them cheered and admired, and we know there are none who will rejoice more in their honors than their comrades of the Volunteer Army who have fought side by side with them on many fields, and have earned equal laurels, and deserve equal praise. But they get their praise daily. That of Regulars comes but rarely.

THE use of fifty pounds of powder as a service charge in the fifteen inch guns with which the Monitors are equipped, has inaugurated a new era in Naval warfare. All experiments with guns against iron targets have clearly shown that all attempts to produce a gun to be really effective on iron-clad vessels, except by making them capable of being fired with enormous charges of powder, have been and will be futile. Patent projectiles and ingenious methods of rifling will not crush in the sides of the iron-clad; that wonderful agent, gunpowder, and plenty of it, too, alone can accomplish this. The engineer may as well attempt to propel a large steamer at high speed without consuming coal in proportion to the result obtained, as for the artillerist to produce the effect he is striving for on the sides of the iron-clad without using enormous charges of powder.

The effect of the four hundred, and thirty pound spherical ball fired from the fifteen-inch gun within the impregnable turret of the *Weehawken*, with a charge of thirty-five pounds, on the sides of the iron-clad *Atlanta*, is well known. It was the smashing effect of the enormous projectile that carried the day.

When ERICSSON designed the *Monitor* he stated that it was part of his system that guns of large calibre, using enormous charges of powder, should be installed within his impregnable turrets. Now this desirable end has been achieved.

It may be a matter of congratulation to the country, that not only do we possess a whole park of four-hundred-and-thirty-pounders, which can be safely fired in service with over fifty pounds of cannon powder, but we also possess impregnable floating gun-carriages on which to mount them.

We observe that although the English have not yet produced a successful heavy gun, they are turning their attention to the construction of mechanism with which to handle them when brought to such a degree of perfection that their path will not be from the trial ground to the scrap heap; but they are destined in this, as they have been in the other great epochs in Naval warfare, viz., the introduction of horizontal shell-firing, and the application of the steam engine to war vessels, to follow, not to lead. They have already copied our cylindrical turrets, and by the time their artillerists have constructed an efficient gun, we can afford to let them copy the mechanism with which we successfully manipulate, in actual warfare, our twenty-ton gun.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armée* of March 16th pays a handsome tribute to the gallantry of American general officers in the present war. It first premises that our major and brigadier-generals correspond respectively to the French commanders of division and brigade, while major-generals in command of departments are nearly allied in function to the French marshals. An exact equivalent to the latter rank is found in that of the "general" in the Confederate service. The *Moniteur* then says of the mortality among officers:—"These losses, relatively very considerable, and to which our European wars could, happily, furnish no parallel, show the enthusiasm with which American soldiers are led to battle, and what models of daring their officers have always set them."

Such language from the French official military organ is no ordinary commendation. We note, however, that some prominent names are lacking to the *Moniteur's* necrological list, as, for example, those of Brigadier-General EDMUND KIRBY, who fell at Chancellorsville, and Brigadier-General GEORGE C. STRONG, who died of wounds received before Wagner. There are also some other inaccuracies in the *Moniteur's* article. Colonels MILES, WEBSTER and O'BRIEN are ranked as brigadier-generals, while on the other hand, Major-Generals MANSFIELD, KEARNEY and RENO are set down as brigadiers. Commander RENSCHAW

also is erroneously styled commodore. The list, however, is in the main correct—creditably so, indeed, compared with the inaccuracies of most of the English journals, in speaking of the rank of American officers.

"By order of the PRESIDENT," the following officers have been mustered out of their appointments as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers:—Brigadier-Generals ANDREW PORTER, C. P. STONE, W. R. MONTGOMERY, H. M. NAGLEE, and T. T. GARRARD. We are sure the Army and the country will share the surprise with which we receive this information. Among these names are some of officers whose qualifications and services are of such high character that it is hard to understand how they have merited the disgrace which is thus inflicted upon them. We presume the reasons for their dismissal will before long be made public, for the Army will feel interested to know what offences are regarded as worthy of such punishment.

General PORTER entered the service from civil life on the 27th of May, 1846, as a First Lieutenant of mounted rifles. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry, and on the 17th of May, 1861, Brigadier-General of Volunteers. At the commencement of active operations by the Army of the Potomac under General McCLELLAN, he was appointed Provost-Marshal-General of that Army, continuing in that position until relieved at his own request on account of illness. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and now falls back upon his commission in the Regular Army. General STONE entered the Army from the Military Academy as brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, 1st July, 1845, being appointed from the District of Columbia, though born in Massachusetts. He resigned on the 17th of November, 1856, and was on the 14th of May, 1861, reappointed, receiving a commission as Colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of infantry, and as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 17th of May, 1861. Upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac, under General McCLELLAN, he was appointed to the command of a division on the upper Potomac, when his command was subjected to the unfortunate disaster at Ball's Bluff, which led to his incarceration in Fort Lafayette, from which he was discharged and restored to command without a trial. He has since been on duty under General BANKS in the Department of the Gulf. General MONTGOMERY was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 17th of May, 1861. He held no commission in the Regular Army, though originally a graduate of the Military Academy. General NAGLEE is also a graduate of West Point. He resigned from the Army after a short service, but reentered it again as an officer of Volunteers during the war with Mexico. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of California. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers 4th of February, 1862, and assigned to the command of a brigade in HOOKER's division. During the Peninsula campaign he commanded the First brigade of General CASEY's division of KEYES' corps. He was subsequently in command at Norfolk, Va., but has been for some time without a command.

General GARRARD was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers from Kentucky on the 29th of November, 1862, from civil life.

WE commence this week the consideration of a subject which seems to us of prime importance at this time. It is that of the Military Topography of the United States. In Europe, where the territory has been trodden for countless generations by busy communities, and where almost every foot of soil has been swept over by armies, the topography of the continent is thoroughly understood. But our national domain is so new and so widely spread that its topography is a subject upon which very few are at all well informed. The war has been the best teacher of home geography; yet there is still such a degree of ignorance on the subject in its military relations, that we can but think its thorough consideration will be welcomed by all intelligent readers. We open the discussion with a rapid view of the topographical features of the Pacific Slope, a portion of the country of less present military interest than others, but which must necessarily come within the range of a series such as we have undertaken. In later articles we shall treat of the topography of portions of less remote interest, and those which are now the seat of active military operations.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE iron-clad battery *Implacable*, built at Nantes, and recently launched, is to be covered with two tiers of guns of a new model.

AN entirely new apparatus for lowering boats at sea, the invention of an officer of Chatham Dockyard, has been fitted to the *Bombay*, now getting ready for commission.

A STATUE to the memory of the late commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet is about to be erected at Sebastopol. One and the same piece of marble will commemorate the loss of both Admiral LAZAREEF and fleet.

AN armor-plated frigate, intended for the Danish Government, has been launched by Messrs. THOMPSON, of Govan on the Clyde. She is to be fitted with engines of 600 horse-power, and her burden is 3,500 tons, her length being 280 feet, her armor-plates are 4½ in. thick, with a strong backing of teak and iron-plating.

THE EMPEROR has been busy inspecting the different regiments composing the garrison of Paris. Five regiments have left Lyons for the camp at Châlons. These regiments will be replaced, as Lyons is not a district to be left denuded of a strong military force. The number of young men inscribed on the conscription lists for this year amounted to 325,489—a figure 2,000 in excess of the number inscribed last year.

ANONYMOUS pamphleteers have of late been violently attacking the organization of the administrative department of the French army. They have at last drawn out a rebuke from the *Moniteur*, which announces that these attacks, so far from serving the cause they advocate, will bring down upon the members of the army who participate in them the extreme chastisement it is in the power of the Minister of War to inflict.

THE French Imperial Prince lately entered on his ninth year; and a journal makes the remark that His Highness was born after the taking of Sebastopol, and before the war was concluded, between victory and peace. The Imperial birthday was kept with more than great festivity. Red ribbons were given to no less than seventy-eight mayors and to 123 officers and non-commissioned officers; whilst 323 military medals were distributed through the service.

THE EMPEROR, having heard of the great advantage to be derived from the use of the gun-cotton prepared by Baron LENCK, of Wolfsburg, requested the learned professor to come to Paris to communicate to him the mode of its preparation. The Baron has arrived in Paris, and the EMPEROR is so well pleased with the invention, which promises to produce a great change in artillery practice, that he conferred on the Baron the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and presented to him a snuff-box set with diamonds.

FROM a report of the Italian Parliament, it appears that the Italian fleet is now composed of 14 iron-clads, 34 screws, 36 paddle steamers, and 18 sailing vessels, the whole carrying an aggregate of 1,324 guns, and 21,930 men. If this be a correct report, the Italian navy is becoming a formidable force. General CIALDINI has been several times to Turin of late, and ministers have just decided on organizing two *corps d'armée* of 50,000 men each; one on the Mincio, and the other on the Po.

The London *Times*, commenting upon the late experiments with the Armstrong 600-pounder, laments that while iron-plates are subjected to every conceivable test, it appears to be the aim of the English Government to discover the number of destructive charges a gun can stand, not how many effective rounds may be fired from it. "Big Will" was fired just twenty times last year. Hence while England has gone on improving her iron-plates, and manufacturing guns on various systems, she has not now a single piece of ordnance which actual experiments have proved to be worthy of entire confidence.

IN reply to a question in Parliament from Mr. LAIRD as to what was the depth from the deep load water-line at the fore and after parts of her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Research* to the top of the armor-plating, and what depth of side above that was unprotected by armor, Lord PAGET said:—"As regards the *Enterprise*, the armor-plating is only to the water-line, and that part of the ship which contains her batteries. With respect to the *Research*, which is a much larger vessel, she has armor-plates right down to the beams of the lower deck. I do not think it desirable to state the exact number of feet and inches the honorable gentleman asks for; but, if he will come to the Admiralty, I shall be very happy to show him the full details of each ship."

THE promotion of RIGAUD DE GENOUILLY to the rank of Admiral of the French navy calls out some remarks about the history of the grade. The title dates from the end of the thirteenth century, and is equivalent to that of marshal in the army, as that of Rear-Admiral with us is equivalent to Major-General. At certain epochs it was confined to princes of the blood, and conferred valuable privileges, and was frequently held by one who never exercised his authority upon the sea. Such a one was Prince MURAT, who was Grand-Admiral without any control over the navy. In 1814 its old privileges were revived and the Duke of ANGOULEME bore it, but it was abolished altogether in 1830. Since then the grade

of Admiral has been restored, but to be worn by but a comparatively small number.

A SPANISH journal, *El Boletín de Comercio*, published at Santander on March 5, contains the following most extraordinary statement:—"The Paris correspondent of a Democratic journal reports the following fact:—M. LESPIOT, a first-class surgeon of the invading army in Mexico, had a hundred Mexican prisoners in his hospital, and fearing that they were likely to rejoin the guerrilla bands as soon as they could, he cut off half the fore-finger of every one of them in order to render them incapable of drawing a trigger. This barbarous act was perpetrated six months ago, and no journal has ever dared to mention it. It is, however, affirmed to be true by witnesses, and amongst others by M. LOND, an assistant-surgeon, who, rather than be an accomplice of the crime, resigned his commission, which was accepted, but not till after he had been kept in close arrest for two months."

SOME experiments recently took place on the shore at Crosby, near Liverpool, with a large wrought-iron gun, made by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company for Mr. MACKAY, of Liverpool. With a projectile weighing 100lb. and a charge of 20lb. of powder the initial velocity obtained was 1,508 feet per second. Although the wind blew in fitful squalls half a gale across the range, several shots went through the targets, which were placed at distances of 1,000 and 1,500 yards. The weight of the gun is about nine tons, and the bore is 8½ inches diameter. The peculiarity of the system invented by Mr. MACKAY is that the shot are plain cylinders, and although the gun is rifled, the projectile has no corresponding adaptation. There is, however, a rotation produced quite sufficient to keep the shot true in its course, as shown by the holes in the targets, which were the exact diameter of the shot.

THE last number of the *Courier du Mexique* relates an interesting military episode. ROMERO, a chief of the extinct national party, stopped a "diligence," in which was the correspondence of the general-in-chief. The diligence was defended by seven soldiers and a sergeant, who, however, were soon forced to gain a small house on the road side. ROMERO summoned them to surrender, whereon the sergeant answered that, when one wore uniform, one never surrendered. By way of a note of admiration at the end of this speech, he ordered a general discharge. From six until eleven in the morning a fire was kept up by both parties; at last, the French fire slackened, and ROMERO commanded an assault. Still dreading the Gallic bayonet, he directed the cabin to be set on fire; and when the garrison was half suffocated, it was forced to come out and lay down arms, even in uniform. In this siege one man was killed; the others have been taken none knows where.

A LETTER from Turin in the *Debats* says:—"I have endeavored to obtain some exact information as to the real extent and bearing of the armaments which are attributed both to Austria and to Italy, and I think you may rely on the correctness of the account I now give you. On the part of Austria there has been no extraordinary movement of troops; she has confined herself to completing the artillery stores and other supplies in the fortified places, and to placing on a war footing the third battalions of regiments of infantry which had been before reduced from a motive of economy. Numerous additional sidings have also been constructed on the railways in order to be able, in case of need, to have bodies of troops conveyed without deranging the ordinary traffic on the lines. On the part of Italy there has been neither any call made for volunteers nor any corps d'armée formed, but she has also completed her supply of stores, and kept her regiments in a state so as to be ready to act if required. The garrisons of Lombardy and of Romagna have been reinforced by withdrawing some battalions from the South, where brigandage is now nearly suppressed. Such is the exact truth; both sides keep themselves on the defensive and in readiness to repel any attack which both protest will not be made, and both are probably sincere when each country says that it will not assume the initiative of a war."

THE *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains a long article on the *Plongeur*. M. TESNER assures us that FULTON was the first person who, in America and at Havre, attempted submarine navigation. Some years later a French firm built, by order of NAPOLEON I., the *Nautilus*. The crew of the *Nautilus* were provided with air by means of leather pipes, which terminated in floats, and one day, sinking too low, she dragged the floats under water, and all souls on board nearly perished. A Doctor PAYERNE came with a new invention and engines to be worked without steam. The combustible proposed by the doctor was found too liable to explode, and his invention was shelved. Captain BOURGEOIS, the present inventor, then came in 1858, and since that time he has been perfecting and making trials. In May of last year he launched his *Plongeur*. The crew when under water were to be fed with compressed air, and experiments were begun to try if existence below was possible under the conditions imposed by the inventor. The *Plongeur* was submerged; but, by way of precaution, a large iron chimney communicating with the hold was permitted to keep its black muzzle above water. This was fortunate for the crew, for the compressed air blew out a certain dead-light, and the vessel began to fill, the ship's company, in most unnautical manner, effecting their escape by the safety funnel. Great improvements have been made since this trial, and the

Plongeur has since been out at sea, or rather, she was out under the sea.

A NOVEL but not very important experiment was recently made at Shoeburyness for the purpose of testing the merits of a target of compressed wool. Mr. NASMYTH, the inventor of this target, entertained a confident opinion that a good thickness of pressed wool would offer an amount of resistance to artillery projectiles sufficient to justify the English Government in making experimental inquiries on the subject. The target was a wrought-iron tube, open at both ends, ten feet in diameter and about eleven feet long. The wool end of the target was constructed by tilting it up an end, and filling it with wool as tightly as it could be trampled down by men till the tube was full. It was then laid down, one end towards the gun, so as to present the appearance of a white circular target. The first shot was fired from an Armstrong 100-pounder, with a ten pound charge. The projectile not only passed completely through the target, but buried itself deep in the earth behind. The second shot was fired from a 68-pounder, with the usual service charge, and the same result was obtained. These two shots demonstrated so conclusively the utter worthlessness of the wool target as a means of resistance, that Mr. NASMYTH concurred in the uselessness of further experiments. It is said that this result exactly fulfilled the expectations of the Iron-plate and Ordnance Committees, who, however, concurred in the propriety of trying the experiment for the purpose of exploding an absurd theory forever. The London *Times* objects to this costly method of proving the worthlessness of a man's crotchets, and argues, in addition, that had the experiment been in every respect a successful one, it would puzzle the brains of the Admiralty to invent a method for applying to the sides of the huge English iron-clads, which are already sufficiently unwieldy, ten or twelve feet of compressed wool armor. Happily for its peace of mind the experiment was not a success.

ONE of the assistant surgeons of the London Hospital gives some interesting items of surgical intelligence from the seat of war in Schleswig. Nearly all the wounded of the battle of Oversee, which was fought about fourteen miles north of Schleswig, both Austrians and Danes, were brought to that place, and distributed in eleven different public buildings, some very well suited to the purpose. They were under the direction of Dr. NEUDORFER, an American surgeon. The hospitals (lazarettens) are spread over a considerable distance, more than two miles apart. The nursing is in all of them done by Sisters of Charity from various parts of Germany. The correspondent says the generally healthy appearance of the wounds was quite remarkable, as was also the absence of internal complications, especially as the cases were those of the severely wounded, the slightly wounded having already been sent south. The wounds are all dressed once only in twenty-four hours, all being thoroughly cleansed with a strong stream of warm water by means of the "irrigator." Where a ball has passed through a limb, the stream of water is made thoroughly to traverse the same, thus perfectly washing it out, and apparently affording great relief to the patient. This plan appeared to the English surgeon the most effective for cleansing deeply-seated, irregular channels, as well as large surfaces, removing from them decomposing tissues and foreign substances, there being no risk of infection as there is with sponges, and the method itself being more economical. The wounds are usually dressed with oiled lint and well covered up with cotton wool. A poultice he had never seen in Schleswig. Plaster of Paris is universally employed in compound fractures. In ten of the femur particularly it answered very well; the patient could bear to have the limb moved about, and all seemed in a fair way to recover. There were also restrictions of hip, elbow, and shoulder; only one amputation. In fact, amputation is resorted to only at the very last extremity. Dr. NEUDORFER is carrying out the principles of his recently published work. It appears that he never amputates, nor does even primary resections. The writer was not favorably impressed with the results of the new method. All the patients here have an allowance of wine. He had seen several bayonet and sword wounds in both Danes and Austrians.

DANISH WAR ITEMS.

A dispatch from Berlin says the entire reserve of the Austrian Navy has been called out.

The Austrians have made a requisition in Jutland for 5,000 oxen and 2,500 horses.

An Austrian man-of-war has captured a Danish Indian, bound for Constantinople, with a valuable cargo of coffee.

The *Niels Juel* has been cruising off Heligoland, but the *Shipping Gazette* says there is no existing blockade either of the Elbe or the Weser.

The Prussian official journal contains a long list of names of officers and men on whom the King has conferred military distinctions for their services during the operations in Schleswig.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has forwarded 500 rix-dollars to the Ladies' Schleswig-Holstein Society established at Hamburg for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the allied army.

The Prussian batteries opened on the village of Düppel on the 16th of March. The position at Tonjeborg was captured, after a heroic resistance on the part of the Danes. At last accounts the bombardment still continued.

Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL has sent to the Crown Princess of Prussia a Danish cannon ball which fell near to the Crown Prince while he was making a reconnaissance, and that her royal highness has caused the ball to be placed in her drawing-room at the Potsdam Palace.

The King of Sweden is inclined to draw the sword in aid of Denmark, but his people are averse to war. In a recent address to the King the inhabitants of Stockholm expressed the hope that his Majesty would exhaust all means to procure an amicable adjustment of the war before throwing his own sword into the scale.

The Swedish Government has made preparations to close the harbors of Stockholm and Carlskrona against hostile fleets by means of rafts, which will be bound together by iron chains. Great activity prevails in the naval departments, and several screw line-of-battle ships and corvettes will be immediately fitted out and armed.

Reports have been received by the Danish Minister of War from the Danish headquarters, giving a precise nominal list of the Danish losses in killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of the war until the engagement before Düppel on the 22d ult. The list shows a total of 43 officers, two regimental surgeons, and 1,924 men.

Two Austrian vessels of war will operate in the Baltic in conjunction with three Prussian vessels which have been lying at Brest. Their instructions will be to protect the German mercantile marine to prevent the blockade of the mouths of rivers, and where possible to capture the Danish cruisers. The combined fleet will be under the command of Commodore WULLERSDOFF of the Austrian Navy.

A London correspondent with the Danish army writes that the operation of relieving the pickets from duty hardly ever takes place without an exchange of rifle shots by way of mutual good-by. In some instances, however, the innate good humor of these Teutonic people gets the better of the ill intent with which they watch each other's movements, and recently Danes and Prussians, instead of popping with their rifles, were actually pelting each other with snowballs, with the high glee of schoolboys released from their task.

A naval engagement took place on the 16th of March in the Baltic, near the island of Rugen, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war, with some gunboats. The Prussian version of the affair characterizes the action as very sharp, and describes it as resulting in the "withdrawal" of the Prussian ships. The withdrawing Prussians were closely pursued by the Danes, but apparently succeeded in gaining shelter. The loss of the Prussian vessels is represented as very trifling. Some Danish men-of-war have arrived off Eckernförde, on the east coast of Schleswig, and a telegram from Hamburg states that it was feared the Danes contemplated a landing at the former place, and troops were therefore at once dispatched thither. The Danes are evidently determined to maintain the aggressive actively at sea.

The wanton demolition by the allied Germans of the colossal monument of granite and bronze which was some years ago erected, by contributions collected throughout the whole country, over the graves in the cemetery of Flensburg of the officers and men who fell in the first three years' war in defence of their King and country, has caused the deepest indignation throughout Denmark. In *Fæderlandet* there is an article from the pen of the learned FREDERICK SCHIERN, "On the Vandalism of the Demolition of the Sepulchral Monument at Flensburg," in which a retrospect is taken of the carrying away or of the destruction of monuments of art in conquered countries; and attention is directed to the practice, which, though abandoned after the times of the Romans, had been again introduced by NAPOLEON I. in his ever memorable Italian campaigns, when he collected booty for the glorification of Paris and of France, and which he subsequently continued to follow, at the expense of Germany, after the battles of Austerlitz and Jena. The professor reminds his readers of the indignation which the Germans then poured forth against such "Vandalism," when, among others, SCHILLER, the most national of German poets, denounced the conduct of the French.

The military correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* shows that if the allied Germans wish to capture Frederica as well as Düppel, according to the usual mode of attacking fortresses, they will undertake a work which will cost them an immense amount of money, and delay them at least two months. Frederica, he says, is defended by two hundred guns, possesses a front line of five thousand paces, has the sea in the flank and rear, and can continually draw supplies from the island of Funen. Field-telegraphs are laid throughout the entire circle occupied by the besieging force, and a line is also completed from Gravenstein to Broecker, and in consequence the method of communicating between the two places by means of ship signals is now abolished. Broecker is particularly important for the Prussians in this respect, as from a steeple there they can overlook the Danes as far as Sonderburg. This steeple has now been converted into a complete observatory, in charge of an officer of engineers, and already it has been found so useful to the allies in making themselves acquainted with the country that they accurately know the distance of the batteries and other important features in the landscape.

The apprehensions expressed by this correspondent appear to have been justified by events. On March 19th the Germans made a reconnaissance against Frederica, and drove the Danish outposts into the fortress. On the following day they commenced bombarding the city, and succeeded in setting it on fire in several places. No serious impression was made on the fortress. The latest intelligence is that the Germans abandoned the siege.

The Navajo Indians, of New Mexico, having recently surrendered to the United States forces, the proper authorities have asked Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000, with which to procure them agricultural implements and subsistence, until they can support themselves on the reservations set apart for their colonization. The Navajos have been at war for nearly two centuries, and the peaceful plan now proposed is deemed more economical than the large war expenditures heretofore incurred in New Mexico. Their number about 7,000.

A DISCUSSION ON IRON-CLADS.

At one of the March meetings of the British Institution of Naval Architects several valuable papers upon Naval subjects were read by well-known gentlemen. The first paper was by Admiral Sir G. R. SARTORIUS, and "was on 'The Forms, Armaments, Materials, and Construction of Vessels of War.'"

The Admiral commenced by alluding to correspondence in which he took part during 1855, when he begged the Admiralty to ascertain whether a vessel could be constructed which would combine the speed and handiness of a rapid steamer, the invulnerability and comparative incombustibility and gun-power of the floating battery then in use, together with the great longitudinal strength and form required for sinking ships at a blow. He stated at the time that the consequences which would ensue from the adoption of such a class of vessels would produce an entire change in naval warfare, as well as in the forms, materials, and construction of ships; render old line-of-battle ships useless; make every harbor unsafe against attack, and reduce the coast defences to a state of inefficiency, and, lastly, blockading enemies' ports, and conveyance of troops in large convoys or fleets of transports would be impossible.

The Admiral then went on to explain that he had a decidedly adverse opinion of the utility of monster iron-clad ships. As these vessels were only experiments, he thought it most unwise that so many should be building at one time, involving as they did a vast expense, the enlargement of our docks, and preparations in our arsenals which, if they proved failures, would entail a dead loss upon the country. Was he much mistaken in saying that the experiments had not yet proved satisfactory? Taking the *Warrior* as the representative of her class, if it was pierced in one or other of its unprotected ends, water would be admitted into the bulkhead so pierced, and so the pierced end would probably be sent down four or five feet, the opposite end being lifted in the same proportion. This sudden alteration would seriously alter her manœuvring powers and speed, and so permit her more agile and protected enemy either to smash the rudder or pour in its own shot with impunity. The contest under such circumstances could only end in one way; and it was a fated disaster that sailing and seagoing qualities should be purchased at the expense of so serious an injury to her fighting qualities. If partial protection were a necessity it would be better placed at her bow, because a vessel of the bulk of the *Warrior* must always be a chasing vessel, and as such, constantly presenting her weakest point to the strongest part of the enemy. Then, again, it was a very great mistake to suppose that speed was the first requisite in a vessel of war. For the unprotected steam rams, *Alabama*, and *Florida*, it might be a necessity, but in a purely fighting machine what was the use of being the fastest runner in an encounter between the hardest hitters. The *Prince Consort*, and the unfortunate position it got into on its late voyage, were also facts adduced by Sir GEORGE as proofs of the justice of his remarks. He was glad to find so good an authority as Mr. REED agreeing with him as to many of the important defects which he attributed to the *Warrior* and other iron-clad vessels of its class.

But in condemning the iron class, the Admiral excepted the modifications suggested by Captain COLES and Mr. REED, especially those of the former. But, after all, one important fact should never have been lost sight of—viz., that if artillery proved their vulnerability they would be worse than useless. The Admiral's own plan has been already explained in a letter to the Duke of SOMERSET in 1862, in which it was proposed to use 300 or 400-pounder guns and upwards, and always to fire on a line with the keel, and be so fixed that the vessel itself became the gun-carriage; the recoil to be met by a succession of powerful buffer springs, with some of the same placed in front, to check the counter-recoil. These guns could be placed singly or together, and be so arranged as to suit the trimming of the ship under different circumstances. If the ship be made of wood it must be rendered non-inflammable, while water-tight bulkheads or linings of massive cork would prevent the possibility of sinking. By thus making the ship the gun-carriage, the great difficulties connected with the horizontal training of heavy guns, and the inconvenience of their weighty carriages, would be removed. Twin screws would then enable the ship to turn with the utmost ease, and so always point the guns.

In conclusion, the speaker repeated the recommendation he made in 1855-61—viz., the nomination of a commission composed of the most intelligent men of the country, who were specially fitted for the investigation by education, profession, and talent. Such a commission appointed in times past would have saved many millions, and if appointed now would save many more, as well as much of that not less important element, time.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL said he was afraid that all armor-plated ships were a compromise between qualities that were desirable and those that were practicable. He quite agreed that the *Warrior* and others of her class had faults, but in considering her present position it should be recollected what she was at starting. Then the general fear was against overloading vessels with iron plates, and so the wise plan was adopted of beginning by degrees. Now they have proved that there was no danger to be apprehended in such cases from overloading, and no doubt in the future similar vessels would be better protected.

Mr. MOORE had arrived at a very different conclusion respecting the *Prince Consort* to that of Admiral SARTORIUS. The state in which it left port, the crew's unacquaintance with her, and the very bad weather, were points which had not been sufficiently considered by those who spoke in condemnatory terms.

A discussion also took place upon the practical value of gunboats, the general opinion being decidedly in their favor for rapid movements in shallow waters.

Admiral Sir EDWARD BELCHER next read a paper upon "The General Construction of Armor-plated Ships." The Admiral's opinion was not absolutely adverse of iron-clads, but only in so far as they deprived the practical naval officer of many of the advantages presented by the old wooden vessels, and he did not like any compromises between wooden and iron by the introduction of a sort of basket-

work of both. What he wished them to recollect was that the greater part of the navy was composed of wooden vessels, and he wished to impress upon them the fact that as, in days gone by, they had successfully fought against stone forts, they ought not now to be afraid of iron monsters, seeing that they had speed and so many other advantages in their favor. As to their boasted rams, he doubted whether they would ever be very useful against anything but a disabled vessel or one lying at anchor. At any rate, the ram must come to a vessel first; and to prevent the probability of that, and at the same time to ensure safety, he advocated water-tight bulkheads, with the power of sudden turning, stopping, and manœuvring which the twin-screw principle adequately supplied. The great disadvantages of iron-clads were best seen when oppressed by a terrible gale, when they struck upon a rock, or when, wounded below water-mark, the stowage had to be lightened by throwing stores overboard. In the course of the conversation which ensued, it came out that the guns which were arrayed against the Danish iron-clad *Rolf-krake* were only 12-pounders.

Mr. NORMAN SCOTT RUSSELL read a paper on "The Merits of Turret and Broadside Guns," the opinions expressed in which were to the general effect that the former would do for the smaller class of vessels, but that broadsides were better adapted to heavy armaments.

A PICTURE OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Danish army at Sønderborg, writing on the 6th, says:—

Those who would wish to see even a common-place example of what may be called the "horrors of war" should ride, as I did yesterday for the twentieth time, through the solitude which was till a month ago the village of Dybbøl. Dybbøl, to judge of it from the appearance it bore even in deep winter, must have been a kind of Danish "Sweet Auburn." Two or three scores of thriving and substantial farm houses, scattered on little more than an English square mile of the richest land, on the broad undulating skirts of a hill about 120 feet high, with glimpses of glittering sheets of water both on the Sound and on the Nybbøl Norside, constitute a landscape of rural beauty not the less to be valued and cherished because it is the common boast of most of the localities of the eastern coast of this happy Cimbric peninsula. The style of building even of the meanest peasant dwellings is a perfect marvel to the beholder. The people's love for a thatch, as the best shelter in their opinion both for winter and summer, their preference for high slanting roofs, quaint gables, vanes, and chimney stacks, do not detract from the solidity of the masonry, from the neatness and elegance of the design of even the most unpretending abode. The Danish boor is fond of home, and finds in the bosom of his reading family sufficient resources against the weariness of long winter evenings. The Lutheran religion, free from wrangling dissent, sits easy on this earnest, single-minded people; each village forms but one congregation, one community. The church is the bond of union; the clergyman is the common father, teacher, and friend. A Prestegård, or Priest's Court, is but a model farm; the clergymen it but one small degree removed above the common hinds that constitute his flock. No doubt such institutions are the offspring of paternal despotism in olden times; but such results are not the less blissful for the present, no less compatible with the exigencies of modern freedom and the tendencies of perpetual progress. And no trifling proof of the real happiness of these Danes lies in their very unconsciousness of its inestimable value, in their readiness to take it for granted that they are no better off than other people, their willingness to believe that their quiet enjoyment of existence is the common lot of all mortals.

But I perceive that while thus tempted to give you an idyl about a living Danish village I was losing sight of my object, which was to write an elegy on a dead one. Dybbøl was all I have been describing up to the 8th of February; but Dybbøl is no more. The inhabitants have migrated *en masse*, I know not whither. The door of every cottage is wide open; the straw lies, a blackened litter, upon every threshold. Many of the houses are still standing, the thatch has in most instances escaped the fire that has willfully or accidentally been set to it here and there. But the silence and desolation are the more eloquent from that very absence of dilapidation which tells of violent ruin or natural decay. The Danish soldiers have neither wantonly destroyed nor profaned the humble dwellings; the Prussians, who were only for a few hours in possession of the place, have had no leisure for much mischief; but chill and squalor seem immediately to set in in the home from which man, its soul, has departed. A few minutes' leisurely ride through the lanes and alleys of the dead village took me to the church, now, like most ecclesiastical edifices in Alsens and Sundewett, turned into barracks, and I stepped into the churchyard, where soldiers were busy digging rifle pits and rearing small trenches out of the very mounds under which the forefathers of the hamlet slept. Dybbøl church is a large, strong edifice, and its churchyard has a commanding aspect; it answers the purposes of an excellent outlook to the Dybbøl Hill bastions. It is sure to be a hotly contested spot, and the brave men that were turning the sod were, perhaps, only preparing the graves on which they might fall, never to rise. I had no sooner set my foot on the desecrated "God's-acre," than an angry voice warned me that that Prussians were lurking about hardly 300 paces from the spot, and that no man could stand erect on the sward without being made a target to their cursed rifle balls. The scene outside the village is even sadder than in the thick of its habitations. Not a tree is left standing; not a hedge, not a garden, not a field, has escaped the trampling hoofs, the deep cutting wheels, the wear and tear of ruthless, remorseless war. A short month of military occupation, even by friendly troops, has turned Dybbøl into a wilderness; it will take many years' unbroken prosperity to restore it to its former bloom. So much for those who make a cockpit their residence, who choose their home on a battle-field.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

A RESOLUTION offered by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, was adopted, requesting the PRESIDENT to communicate to the Senate the names of all persons who have been sentenced by courts-martial for frauds or peculations against the Government, and pardoned by him since the first of December, 1863, together with the sentences from which his pardon relieved them; and also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by courts-martial for military offences other than fraud or peculations, and similarly pardoned. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of Mr. GRIMES, relative to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, &c., was received, and ordered to be printed. We give it elsewhere. A resolution, bearing on the law of neutrality, was offered by Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the neutrality law as to make it reciprocal to each Government, extending entire neutrality to those which return the same, and to others to exact measures of neutrality that they extend to us. A bill was reported by Mr. SUMNER for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims for spoiliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1861. An important debate took place on the 4th inst. on the bill to promote enlistments in the Rebel States, but no action has yet been taken on the bill.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the Senate, denying that any order had been given to General Dix to the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore in November, 1861, prior to the election in that month. The House bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, was reported adversely from the Military Committee.

HOUSE.

A very important bill for the prevention of collisions was introduced on the 1st, by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, and passed by the House. The bill fixes the rules for preventing collisions by means of signals, fog whistles, &c. Mr. ELIOT explained that the object of the bill was to contribute towards a uniform international code of rules. A year ago Lord Lyons called the attention of the State Department to the subject, and enclosed a code of rules adopted by Great Britain, to go into force in June last, and suggested that it be adopted by our Government. This code was submitted to the Navy Department, and by it referred to a board, which gave the code a very careful examination. It had also been recommended by the Treasury Department. Copies of the bill submitted by Mr. ELIOT had been sent to different parts of the country, and the attention of persons interested in commerce called to it. Great Britain and France had adopted the code, and it was believed that all the maritime powers would do so, thus making it international. All the responses to the Committee expressed but one opinion, and that was in favor of the code. It was as nearly perfect as it could be made. No opposition was made to the passage of the bill.

The following resolution relative to bounties was adopted on the 4th inst:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested, if in their judgment advisable, to report to this House a bill so amending the sixth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, relating to the granting of bounties to "any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States" under said act, whereby the benefits of such amount of bounty may be extended to all volunteers (or their heirs) who enlisted prior to the passage of said act approved July 22, 1861, and who were killed or wounded, and, in the latter case, honorably discharged from the service by reason of wounds received, the same to be paid in like manner as is provided for in the act approved July 11, 1862.

A resolution was also adopted which was offered January 14th by Mr. ARNOLD, directing the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish a statement of the number of men called into the military service of the United States since March, 1861; the quota of each State under each call; the number furnished and also the number tendered under each call; the length of time for which they were accepted; what State or States furnished an excess over its quota; and how many and what State or States did not furnish its quota, and the number deficient. A resolution, offered January 18th, was likewise adopted, requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the house the reasons why Major N. H. McLEAN, lately stationed at Cincinnati, was ordered to report at Fort Vancouver; also, whether any charges affecting the capacity or fidelity to the Constitution of said McLEAN have been filed in any of the Departments. A resolution offered February 8th, was next called up and laid on the table. It directed the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the house information as to the amount of moneys received up to this time for commutation by drafted men; also, what disposition has been made of said moneys. If substitutes have been purchased for drafted men, how many; where and who have been procured as substitutes; what sum has been paid for each, and whether for white or black, and how much for each. The house also laid on the table a resolution, offered February 8th, by Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the house: 1. The number of regiments of negro troops already enlisted, the time when each regiment was organized, and the number of privates in each regiment. 2. The amount paid for bounties, pay, and equipments of each regiment, and all other sums paid out in connection with their organization. 3. In what battles negro regiments have been engaged, and what regiments have been so engaged, and how many belonging to such regiments have been killed, and how many wounded in such battles, discriminating between the different battles.

A resolution offered by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report the bill increasing the pay of privates of the Army, was referred to that committee. The request of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, for ten days leave of absence for the Committee on Naval Affairs, in order to inspect sites for a Navy Yard on the Mississippi, was very properly laid on the table. A joint resolution, in regard to the Mexican business, was passed unanimously. We give it elsewhere.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Patrick Connor, of the 3d California Vols., March 30, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel R. Paul, of the 8th infantry, April 18, 1863.
First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, of the 6th regiment of artillery, May 20, 1863.
Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, June 3, 1863.
Colonel Robert S. Foster, of the 13th Indiana Vols., June 12, 1863.
Colonel Alfred N. Duffie, of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, June 23, 1863.
Colonel Walter C. Whitaker, of the 6th Kentucky Vols., June 25, 1863.
Captain Alexander S. Webb, of the 11th regiment of infantry, June 25, 1863.
First Lieutenant Judson Kilpatrick, of the 1st regiment of artillery, June 13, 1863.
Captain Wesley Merritt, of the 2d regiment of cavalry, June 29, 1863.
Colonel John C. Starkweather, of the 1st Wisconsin Vols., July 17, 1863.
Captain Kenner Garrard, of the 5th regiment of cavalry, July 23, 1863.
Captain Charles L. Woods, of the 9th regiment of infantry, Aug. 4, 1863.
Colonel John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota Vols., August 4, 1863.
Colonel Giles Smith, 5th Missouri Vols., August 4, 1863.
Colonel Samuel A. Rice, 35d Iowa Vols., August 4, 1863.
Colonel Walter L. Gresham, 53d Indiana Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel Manning M. Force, 20th Ohio Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel Robert A. Cameron, 34th Indiana Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel John M. Corse, 6th Iowa Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel James C. Rice, 44th New York Vols., August 11, 1863.
Colonel Henry L. Eustis, 10th Massachusetts Vols., Sept. 12, 1863.
Colonel Henry E. Davies, 2d New York cavalry, Sept. 16, 1863.
Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, September 18, 1863.
Colonel Henry W. Berge, 13th Connecticut Vols., Sept. 19, 1863.
First Lieutenant George A. Custer, of the 5th cavalry, June 29, 1863.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Byron Wilson, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, from the 5th of November, 1863, vice Lieutenant-Commander Paul Shirley, nominated for promotion.

BOUNTIES FOR SUBSTITUTES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

Opinion.

The act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, provides that any person enrolled and drafted may furnish a substitute; that such substitute "shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had originally been drafted into the service of the United States."

Section 11, of the same act, provides that any person enrolled and drafted, and called into service, shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as a volunteer for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty, as then (March 3, 1863) provided by law. The only provision of law then existing for the payment of bounty to volunteers for three years or the war was the statute approved July 22, 1861, section 5, which enacted that if a volunteer under that act should have served for a period of two years or during the war, he should be entitled to receive the sum of one hundred dollars. Therefore, a substitute, whether procured by a person who has been enrolled without being drafted, or has been enrolled and drafted, is entitled to receive from the Government the bounty of \$100, and no more, payable on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to bounties paid to volunteers.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

FURLOUGHS TO APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN NEGRO REGIMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1864. }

General Order No. 125.

Furloughs, not to exceed thirty days in each case, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army who may desire to enter the free military school at Philadelphia, may be granted by the commanders of armies and departments, when the character, conduct and capacity of the applicants are such as to warrant their immediate and superior commanders in recommending them for commissioned appointments in the regiments of colored troops.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

PAY OF OFFICERS RESIGNING OR DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. }

General Order No. 103.

1. An officer on leave who resigns, will be paid to the date given in the acceptance of his resignation.
2. An officer on duty who resigns, will be paid to the date at which he received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, provided he continued on duty till that time; otherwise, to the date when he was relieved from duty.

3. An officer on leave when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will be paid to the date inclusive of the order dropping or dismissing him, provided no other time be specified in the order as the date when his pay should cease, or when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified.
4. An officer on duty or in hospital when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will be paid to the date at which the order dropping or dismissing him was received at his post or hospital, if no other time be specified in the order as to the date when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified.

5. An officer dismissed by sentence of court-martial will be paid to the date when the order approving the sentence was received at the post where the officer was, if no other time be specified in the sentence, or in the order promulgating it, as the termination of his service and pay.
By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

ENLISTMENT IN THE MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864. }

CIRCULAR NO. 13.—In accordance with a "Resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the Military service to the Naval service," approved Feb. 24, 1864, Provost-Marshal, in addition to their other duties, will recruit for the Naval service and the Marine corps.

1. Upon the application of any person to be enlisted in the Naval service, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such persons to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest Naval rendezvous, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the commanding officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the Naval rendezvous, and been examined, the commanding officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

2. When any person between the ages of 18 and 35, and not less than five feet four inches high, (veteran soldiers that have served one full enlistment, and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age,) applies to be enlisted in the Marine corps, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such persons to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine corps, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the recruiting officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the rendezvous, and been examined, the Marine Recruiting Officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

3. Separate abstracts and accounts for subsisting and lodging, and

for the transportation of these persons to the rendezvous, will be kept by provost-marshals, and will be sent at the end of every month direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted in the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which they may be entitled. This advance bounty will be paid by the Naval officers. Recruits enlisting in the Marine corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men for the Naval service or Marine corps are received on the quotas for draft the same as men for the Army.

5. The rendezvous established for the Naval service are as follows:—Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Erie, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Cairo, Ill.

6. The rendezvous established for the Marine corps are as follows, viz:—Portsmouth, N. H.; Navy Yard; Boston, Mass.; Navy Yard; Brooklyn, L. I.; Navy Yard; Philadelphia, Penn.; Navy Yard; Baltimore, Md., receiving ship *Allegany*; Cairo, Ill., Navy Yard, and Washington, D. C. Marine Barracks.

7. Provost-Marshal will give proper publicity, by short advertisements, to be subject of recruiting for the Navy and Marine corps, and will send the bills therefor direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES B. FAY, Provost-Marshal-General.

CHANGES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4, 1864. }

By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments are made in Army corps commands:—Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The 11th and 12th Army corps are consolidated and will be called First Army corps. Major-General J. Hooker is assigned to command.

Major-General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth Army corps, and Major-General O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major-General Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army corps.

Major-General Sherman will report to Major-General Sherman, commanding the division of the Mississippi, and Major-General Stoneman will report to Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, for assignment.

Major-General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Captain Horace Porter, United States Ordnance Department, is announced as an Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
K. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the Twentieth instead of the First corps.

CONFEDERATE BILLS, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1864. }

General Order No. 89.

All Confederate bills, notes or bonds in the hands of officers or agents of the Government, will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the army, with a specified statement how and from whom they were received. If captured, the circumstances of the capture will be stated; and if any portion has been expended, the amount and mode of expenditure will be given. Commanding officers of departments, armies in the field, independent posts, regiments and companies, are charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 26, 1864.

Captain Irving Halsey, 5th Ohio cavalry, to date March 24, 1864, for disobedience of orders, disrespect to his commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain B. F. Ryer and Lieutenant Mark Andrews, 20th Independent battery New York Vols., to date January 14, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for dishonorable conduct in obtaining their commission from the Governor of New York.

First Lieutenant Leonard S. Ross, 13th Illinois cavalry, to date March 22, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Hiram A. Weed, 52d Pennsylvania Vols., to date March 24, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

First Lieutenant Q. N. Kirk, 25th Ohio Vols., to date March 24, 1864, for habitual intemperance.

First Lieutenant Jacob Greenwood, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date March 25, 1864, for firing a building, the property of a private citizen of Mississippi, after receiving orders not to do so.

Second Lieutenant John E. Clark, 58th Illinois Vols., to date March 25, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for gross immorality and the contraction of a loathsome disease which physically unfits him for association with the officers and men of his regiment.

Colonel O. DeForest, 5th New York cavalry, to date March 23, 1864, with disgrace, for presenting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Surgeon E. L. Feehan, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date March 12, 1862, for absence without leave; published March 22, 1864, as Surgeon E. L. Fenham, 10th Missouri cavalry.

Captain George H. Smith, Commissary Subsistence of Vols., to date March 23, 1864, for conduct unworthy an officer and gentleman.

Captain Frank Rich, 111th New York Vols.

Second Lieutenant Philip R. Freeoff, 9th New York artillery, to date April 1, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Lieutenant and Adjutant S. C. Sprague, 1st District of Columbia cavalry, to date March 28, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for being an unfit person to hold a position in the service of the United States, in consequence of desertion as a private from Co. F, 2d U. S. dragoons; and desertion while under arrest as an officer of the 1st New York cavalry.

Second Lieutenant H. D. Bath, 12th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date March 26, 1864, for drunkenness.

The following officers, to date March 7, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Surgeon H. Tammage, 34th Kentucky Vols.

Surgeon J. B. McConaghty, 17th Missouri Vols.

Captain George H. Raymond, 65th New York Vols.

The following officers, to date February 29, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Absence without leave.

Captain Asaph H. Speed, 5th Kentucky Vols.

First Lieutenant Christian Seaser, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieutenant James H. Grinnell, 29th Ohio Vols.

Lieutenant R. H. Trecher, 5th Ohio Vols.

Lieutenant W. H. White, 29th Pennsylvania Vols.

Second Lieutenant Michael Redmond, 71st New York Vols.

Failing to report for medical treatment in hospital, as ordered.

Captain W. H. Elfort, 24 Kentucky cavalry.

For enlisting a man physically disqualified for service, who had been previously discharged on account of physical disability.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Beers, 19th Pennsylvania cavalry.

DISMISSALS APPROVED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been approved:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Finnegans, 3d regiment Corps d'Afrique, to date September 12, 1863, for disobeying the orders of his commanding officer upon the field of battle, at Fort Hudson, on the 27th day of May, 1863.

Captain W. H. Daley, 3d regiment Corps d'Afrique, to date February 19, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, breach of arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Peter Wessensin, 103d Pennsylvania Vols., to date February 27, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances for leaving a picket post in the advance in the night time; going beyond the lines without cause with two of his men; permitting them to drink liquor, and drinking himself; firing his pistol, to the alarm of the

picked, and remaining absent until three o'clock in the morning, in dereliction of his duty as an officer.

Captain Henry C. Abbott, 2d Louisiana mounted infantry, to date March 14, 1864, for having appeared drunk on the public streets of New Orleans.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER OUT.

Upon the reports of his regimental commander and the Governor of Ohio, Captain Thomas Rosa, 77th Ohio Vols., has been dishonorably mustered out of service, to date September 29, 1863, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captain A. B. Stuart, 2d regiment U. S. sharpshooters, he having been previously honorably discharged upon tender of resignation.
Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Schmidt, 55th New York Vols., and he is honorably discharged, as of the date of the order of dismissal.
Captain H. S. Olubb, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols.
Captain John Tribble, 97th Illinois Vols.
Assistant Surgeon Coridon Morrow, 43d Ohio Vols., and he is honorably discharged.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Major J. Q. Anderson and Major R. Reinhold, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their commands.
Major W. W. Wilshire, 123th Illinois Vols.
Captain D. C. Holdredge, 23d Wisconsin Vols.
Captain T. H. Hedrick, 15th Iowa Vols.
First Lieutenant Samuel Saylor, 1st Ohio heavy artillery, published February 2, 1864, in the dismissals for the week ending January 30, 1864, as First Lieutenant Samuel Taylor, 1st Ohio heavy artillery.
Captain Ira Wright, 5th New York cavalry.
First Lieutenant Stephen L. Hubbard, 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery.
Second Lieutenant E. L. Palmer, 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from April 4, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Captain Benjamin F. Thurber, 75th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward Hayes, 95th New York Vols.
Colonel Robert B. Merritt, 75th New York Vols.

For failing to report under arrest at Headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered.

Captain John M. Keat, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Lieutenant Louis W. Jackson, 1st Connecticut artillery.
Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant William B. Middlebrook, 43d New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Rudolph Meyer, 58th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Frederick Lauber, 58th New York Vols.
First Lieutenant Jesse J. Bowers, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Charles B. Harris, 19th Ohio battery.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers charged with offences and heretofore published are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, namely:—
Colonel Michael T. Donohue, 10th New Hampshire Vols.
Captain Jacob V. Gish, 107th Pennsylvania Vols.
First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Lieutenant Frank Reynolds, 1st U. S. Artillery, Commissary of Musters, Department of the South, to be dismissed the service for drunkenness on duty. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

First Lieutenant Cyrus Scott, 122d Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Reeder, 61st Pennsylvania Vols., to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Sullivan, 5th New York cavalry, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave. The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Austin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant T. F. Null, 12th New Jersey Vols., to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and violation of the 45th article of war.

Major James F. Ryan, 63d Pennsylvania Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Townsend, 100th New York Vols., to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of two months, for disobedience of orders.

The sentences in all of the above cases have been approved and confirmed by Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the latter. The suspension from rank in Lieut.-Colonel Townsend's case has been remitted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Surgeon Artemus Chapel, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Middle Department to relieve Surgeon Thomas H. Bache, U. S. Vols., in charge of the General Hospital, West's Buildings, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon Thomas H. Bache, on being relieved, to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of the Susquehanna for duty in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Hospital Steward Jacob Neblich, to examination.
Hospital Steward Frederick S. Schrack has been ordered to report in person without delay to Captain R. D. Mussey, 19th U. S. infantry, acting commissioner for recruiting colored troops, Nashville, Tenn., for assignment to duty with a colored regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph C. Bailey, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of the East.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Joseph Hibbert, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in charge of the Des Mares general hospital, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report by letter to the medical director of the Northern Department.

Surgeon Edward McDowell, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person to the commanding general of the Middle Department, to relieve Surgeon C. W. Jones, U. S. Vols., in charge of the Newton University Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Surgeon Jones on being relieved to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Private B. F. Akley, drafted forces 10th congressional district of

Pennsylvania, to enable him to accept a commission as Assistant Surgeon 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Privates Charles Andrews, 7th Wisconsin Vols., and Alfred F. Gage, 6th Massachusetts cavalry, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward A. H. Klein, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service.

Assistant Surgeon P. O'Meara Edson, 1st Vermont cavalry, to enable him to accept a commission in another regiment.

DISCHARGED.

Privates Samuel B. Beach, 2d Minnesota Sharpshooters, Judson J. Rogers, 12th Illinois, Archer Thomas, 147th Pennsylvania Vols., and Albert J. Reese, 13th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Sergeant Wm. E. Vaughn, 6th Michigan Vols., and Hospital Steward William Russell, 5th California Vols., have been discharged the service with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

SUSPENDED.

The order directing Surgeon David J. McKibben, to report to the commanding general of the Department of the Susquehanna, has been suspended until his duties as a member of the board for the examination of applicants for commissions in the Veteran Reserve Corps are completed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officer:—

Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Vols., five days.
Assistant Surgeon W. H. Ensign, Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., to include the 7th of April.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1864.

Section 7 of an act approved February 24, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, provides that the bounty money which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the Army into the Navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the Army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and section 2 of a public resolution approved February 24, 1864, provides that there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service, an advance of three months pay as a bounty, to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted man may be entitled. On forwarding prize lists to the department, commanding officers will see that a note is made against each seaman and ordinary seaman who may come under one or the other of the above sections, and let the same be stated on all accounts, transfer and descriptive lists from rendezvous and receiving ships to other vessels, and from one vessel or station to another, and on all shipping articles and enlistment returns.

GIDRON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Captain T. P. Greene, to command the *San Jacinto*.
Commander J. B. Creighton, to temporary ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.
Lieutenant Benjamin F. Day, to the *Saugus*.
Lieutenant R. B. Riell, to the *Wabash*.
Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon, to the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, Penn.

DETACHED.

Commander J. F. Armstrong, from the command of the *San Jacinto* and ordered North.
Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and waiting orders.
Surgeon Job Corbin, from the *Onondaga* and ordered to the *Iroquois*.
Past Assistant Surgeon J. P. Quinn, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Minnesota*.
Assistant Surgeon G. S. Franklin, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

RESIGNED.

Midshipmen Henry T. Cook and O. F. Garrison.
Third Assistant Engineer Cyrus R. Morgan.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Andrews, to the *Saugus*.
Acting Master J. P. Randall, to the *Vandalia*.
Acting Master Thomas Pickering, to command the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Master Charles R. Harris, to the *Patuxet*.
Acting Ensign J. B. F. Smith, to the *Patuxet*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Michel, to the *Pontusuck*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. Hicks, to the *Monticello*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master James McDonald, from the *Arkansas* and waiting orders.
Acting Master F. W. Strong, from the *Cambridge* and waiting orders.
Acting Master James Ogilvie, from the *Pasatic* and granted two weeks leave of absence.
Acting Ensign Andrew A. Ward, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Philippi*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Farmer, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Nereus*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Rossman, from the *Potomack* and waiting orders.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, from the *Iuka* and ordered to the *Patuxet*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Marceline Vallazon and Henry Grestorex, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Pontusuck*.
Acting Ensign G. M. Prindle, from the *Vermont* and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

James H. Blessing, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Neuborn*.
George O. Parker, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Patuxet*.
James H. Brown, Acting Ensign.
John Carron, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Samuel A. Swinnerton, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Cambridge*.
L. J. Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.
William S. Rainer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Iuka*.
Benjamin C. Bourne, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Iuka*.
George E. Hendee, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—
Acting Master's Mate Samuel Davis, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign John P. Arnett, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign Henry C. Whitmore, of the *Nantucket*.
Acting Ensigns P. C. Conner and William Henderson, of the *Huron*.

Acting Ensigns Isaac Boyer and Wm. F. Meeter, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Ensign S. H. Bevin, of the *Scioto*.
Acting Ensign John Morrissey, of the New York Navy Yard.
Acting Master's Mate Henry Kane, of the New York Navy Yard.

RESIGNED.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:—
Acting Master Lathrop Baker, of the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Master's Mate W. H. Mead, of the *Union*.
Acting Ensign Charles P. Walters.
Acting Ensign A. F. West, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence has been granted the following officers:—

Acting Master George Taylor, of the *Proteus*, until the sailing of that vessel.

Acting Ensign John W. Flansburg, of the *Ino*, five days.

Acting Master James S. French, of the *Roanoke*, three weeks.

Acting Ensign Wm. W. Leonard, of the *Crusader*, thirty days.

Acting Master Thomas H. Ferney, two weeks.

Acting Master Thomas W. Sheer, commanding the *Wyandotte*, twenty days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

Acting Ensign A. O. Kruger's, one week.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Keith, of the *Malvern*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Master Thomas Pickering, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

REVOKED.

The appointment of the following officer has been revoked:—
Acting Master's Mate J. D. Laurence.

NAVY YARDS.

[The Editor would be glad to receive correspondence relating to Naval affairs, and to the progress of work at Navy Yards, for publication under this head.]

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The steam gunboats *Buckthorne* and *Mattabesett* went into commission on the 7th instant, and are now lying at anchor in the East River, ready for service. The *Marblehead*, which has been lying at the Yard for some weeks, was on the 6th taken into the dry-dock, and is now undergoing repairs upon her bottom. The steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, also the iron-clad *Onondaga* and *Tecumseh*, are still here. The steam-frigate *Niagara*, Commander Thomas A. Craven, returned on the 2d from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the missing Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, having been out fifteen days. The officers report having experienced a continuation of gales, during which the ship rolled fearfully, her lower yard-arms dipping at every roll. She shipped large quantities of water, which at one time extinguished all the fires, and during a heavy gale March 23, she lost a part of her rigging. The *Niagara* is said to be unpopular with most of her officers. They say that since the alterations made on her at the Charlestown Navy Yard she is almost useless to go to sea in heavy weather. She is now anchored in the East River.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The riggers are aboard the *New Hampshire*, and some of the standing rigging is up, and the officers' quarters are being completed. The *Agawam* has received an accession to her crew, and will probably leave soon. The *Vandalia*, receiving ship, is getting recruits daily. Some officers are ordered to the *Alabama*. The work in the Yard is going on briskly. The following changes are announced:—Acting Master J. Randall is attached from the *Tahoma* and ordered to the *Vandalia*. Acting Master Andrew A. Ward is detached from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Philippi*.

OTHER NAVY YARDS.

We have nothing of much importance to report from other Navy Yards. Efforts are being made to have the *Agamenticus* ready to launch at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 10th instant. All the other vessels of the first batch of Government built iron-clads, the *Tonawanda*, *Monadnock* and *Mantanah*, are afloat; and at nearly all the Navy Yards the new ships, which were ordered some time since, are under way. The *Kalamazoo*, at Brooklyn, has her ribs all up, and is going into frame rapidly.

PRIZE CASES ADJUDICATED.

The following prize cases have been sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office by the Secretary of the Navy for settlement. The prize money will be ready for distribution in a short time:—

Name of Prize Vessels.	Captured by	Amount Prize Money.
Kipple.....	Kanawha.....	\$24,919 20
Alonso Childs.....	Baron De Kalb.....	4,724 09
Clarito.....	De Soto.....	1,775 76
57 bales cotton.....	Fort Henry.....	12,246 19
13 bales cotton.....	Fort Royal.....	2,359 45
Flanner.....	Pembina.....	10,280 69
Comet.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	4,733 41
114 bales cotton.....	De Soto.....	39,629 77
139 bales cotton.....	Hendrick Hudson.....	35,633 26
Beckwith.....	Pembina.....	1,646 04
Fashion.....	Fort Royal.....	11,172 96
Blazer.....	Brooklyn.....	7,952 06
Comet.....	Kanawha.....	3,003 20
Neptune.....	Lackawanna.....	36,350 14
Emma Tuttle.....	Hopk.....	4,501 12
250 bushels corn.....	Fort Henry.....	175 40
Ann.....	Sagamore.....	151 00
Isabella.....	Fort Henry.....	11 21
Eugene.....	Cuyler, Kennebec & Kanawha	22,641 68
22 bales cotton.....	Fort Henry.....	3,336 74
Southern Star.....	Fort Henry.....	1,427 26
Sea Bird.....	De Soto.....	3,288 09
Velocity.....	Rachel Seaman.....	422 38
Cuba.....	De Soto.....	649 20
Buckshot.....	San Jacinto.....	1,923 28
Charm.....	Sagamore.....	3,824 08
Charm.....	Gem of the Sea.....	644 67
Minnie.....	Huntville.....	3,670 69
Alabama.....	Susquehanna.....	8,545 —
Dolphin.....	Wachusett.....	2,161 —
Clara.....	Kanawha.....	3,151 —
Fannie Lawrie.....	Shepard Knapp.....	13,136 —
Fashion.....	Junata.....	1,059 —
Florida.....	Stars and Stripes.....	942 —
Hortense.....	Somerset.....	2,296 —
Maggie Fulton.....	Gem of the Sea.....	730 —
Ida.....	J. B. Chambers.....	1,031 —
John Wesley.....	Circassian.....	1,005 —
Wave.....	E. B. Hale.....	23,905 —
Sea Drift.....	Itasca.....	3,369 —
A. J. Hodge.....	Huntville.....	1,791 —
Albert.....	Huron.....	8,197 —
Napoleon.....	Stars and Stripes.....	391 —
Louisa Dudley.....	McClellan.....	2,072 —
Emma Amelia.....	Roebuck.....	3,115 —
Statesman.....	Yahoma.....	11,578 —
Handy.....	Octorara.....	30,110 —
Eagle.....	Octorara.....	2,274 —
Rosalie.....	Restless.....	2,291 —
Ann.....	Toga.....	1,435 —
Rapid.....	De Soto.....	6,881 —
Juniper.....	Kennebec.....	1,726 —

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICES.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Handkerchief Shoal Light vessel, that parted her moorings on the 23d inst., was replaced upon her station on the 25th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 30, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Nun Buoy on Jordan's Reef, or Bell Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, has broken from its moorings and gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. K. HINKLEY, Lighthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, April 2, 1864.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of \$1/4 cent each.]

LEMON-COVILL.—In Perkins, O., March 29, by Rev. J. S. Broadwell, Captain J. MARK LEMON, 2nd Regiment O. V. I., of Fremont, O., to Miss ANNA COVILL, of Perkins, O.

REINHOLD-SCHOKNER.—On March 27, by Rev. G. A. Wendel, REUBEN REINHOLD, Major of the 27th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lebanon, Pa., to Miss MARY S. SCHOKNER, of Reading, Pa.

LORD-TEMPLETON.—At St. John's church, Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday evening, March 23, by Rev. N. P. Tillingham, Mr. FRANK PIERSON LORD, of New York, to Miss LOW H., daughter of Colonel Wm. C. Templeton, of New Orleans. No cards.

SIBSON-WALWORTH.—At Newbern, N. C., March 14, by Rev. H. S. White, Chaplain, Colonel HENRY T. SIBSON, of Providence, R. I., and commanding 5th Regt. R. I. H. Art., to Miss NATHAN W. WALWORTH, of Elmira, N. Y.

DIED.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 2, Captain SAMUEL H. STARR, of the 3d Missouri Vol., from disease contracted at the siege of Vicksburg, aged 23 years.

GALLAGHER.—At East Somerville, Mass., April 4, Mrs. MARY G., wife of James G. Gallagher, U. S. N., aged 62 years and 9 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.
Portability combined with great power in FIELD MARINE, TOURISTS, OPERA and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

SEMMONS, Oculist—Opticians,
609 1/2 Broadway, New York.

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS.

No. 121 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all issues purchased and for sale. Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made.

B. T. HAYWARD.

238 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacturing Jeweller and Principal Army Badge Manufacturer for the U. S.

I have just issued several new designs, among which is the new Battle Pin with the Likeness (taken from life) of either Generals Grant, Meade, Banks, McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Butler, Sherman, Force, Logan, Kilpatrick, Gillmore, Foster, Custer, Com. Porter, and either officers in the Army and Navy whose likenesses can be obtained. Also, a new Artillery and Battery Pin. Also, a new Engineer, Naval and Pontooner's Pin. The above are all made in fine Gold Plate, and will be sent for \$1.00 each. Also, a new Cavalry Pin in Solid Silver (pure coin) for \$1.50. Also, either Army Corps, Division or Company Pin, Solid Silver, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon, for \$1.00. Either of the above will be sent in Solid Gold for \$3.00. Also, Headquarters for Gold Pens, Pencils and Cases, Watch Chains, Guard and Neck Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Masonic, and all kinds of Pins and everything in the Jewelry Line. Agents wanted in every Regiment, Vessel and Hospital. Send for wholesale illustrated descriptive circular.

GENERAL McCLELLAN

AND THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY
GENERAL JUAN PRIM,
Count of Reus, etc.,
OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

Price 10 cents.

Out This Day.

FOURTH EDITION OF

Lieut-Col. FREEMANTLE'S Book,
THREE MONTHS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Price \$1.25.

Published by

JOHN BRADBURN,

(Successor to M. Doolady.)

No. 49 Walker street.

ARMY AND NAVY

UNIFORMS,

Of the best
INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KERSEYS,
READY MADE
AND
MADE TO ORDER.

—BY—
MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,
192 Washington Street, Boston.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229

Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st.,
BALTIMORE.
Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epulettes, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hata, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New York, March 24, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (Registered or Coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New York, March 28, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN, to the credit of the collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Swords, Epulettes, Cords,
Sashes, Gauntlets, Laces,
Belts, Shoulder Straps, Buttons,
Spurs, Embroideries, Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOWS REGALIA.
Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Large assortment of Account Books, Writing Papers, Fancy and Staple Stationery, every kind for Business, Professional or Private use, in quantities to suit, at low prices.

DIARIES AND DAILY JOURNALS,

Photographic Albums, Gold Pens, Chessmen, Pocket Cutlery, Drawing Materials and Paper, Mourning Paper and Envelopes, Portfolios, Cards, Writing Desks, Expense Books, Time Books, Inks and Fluids, Ink Trays, &c., &c.

COPY YOUR LETTERS.

Use Francis' Improved Manifold Letter Writer, by which letters and copies are written at the same time. Copying and Seal Presses.

Please call or send your orders to
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Book Binders,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

706 BROADWAY, 706
GRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES.

CUSHIONS AND SEATS.
Are now everywhere introduced. For the Army and Navy, these Mattresses are a first-rate article. For less than half cost of hair, the most durable, healthy, comfortable and practical mattress will be used. A rolling mattress, weight 11 lbs., waterproof and soft, for the Army Officers; a ship's bunks-rolling mattress, weight 5 and 6 lbs., 4 inches in diameter, for Navy Officers and Sailors. The stuffing is always clean and elastic, never required to be repaired, and is entirely free from moisture or vermin.

706 BROADWAY, 706

ASK YOUR SUTLER

TO SHOW YOU ONE OF

HOWARD'S PAT. MONEY BELTS.

They will not sweat or wet through under any circumstances. They are Light, Durable and Elegant, and are made with compartments for LETTERS, GREENBACKS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. If your SUTLER has not got them you can have one sent you by return mail (post-paid) by sending Two Dollars to the HOWARD BELT CO., 436 Broadway, N. Y.
Sutlers, Agents and Pedlars wanted in every camp, hospital and city.

A NEW BOOK ON THE RIFLE.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN.

By

H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

1 vol., 12mo., cloth.

Illustrated with Numerous Engravings.

Price \$1.50.

This volume has been prepared by the author of the recent articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Use of the Rifle," in order to meet a demand which has been growing since the commencement of the war. The only recent American works on the subject are technical and scientific, or adapted solely to military readers, and the best foreign works are not calculated to meet the present wants. A very large number of new guns have appeared lately, the comparative merits of which few persons have an opportunity of testing. At the same time the number has very largely increased of those who are impressed with the importance of making themselves familiar with the use of firearms, and who are at a loss to select from the number offered for sale.

This volume contains an explanation of the principles upon which the best performance depends, so that any one may judge for himself how far they are adhered to in any case. Accurate descriptions of the best firearms and statements of their capacity are also given, with more than 50 engravings. The whole subject is presented in such manner as to prove interesting to the general reader.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United States bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, in coin, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all bonds over \$100 and on Bonds of \$100, and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, (\$50) one hundred dollars, (\$100), five hundred dollars, (\$500), one thousand dollars, (\$1,000), five thousand dollars, (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, (\$50), one hundred dollars, (\$100), five hundred dollars, (\$500), and one thousand dollars, (\$1,000).

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice), from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

C. H. CLARK, President,
Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. NAVY.

NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE OFFICE,
NEW BUILDINGS, cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF \$200 AND \$100,
CASH DOWN.

The United States authorities having, in order to fill up the Navy, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the Navy shall be counted on the quota of the places where they elect to be credited the same as if they were recruits for the Army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the Navy the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year.....\$100
When enlisting for more than one year.....\$200

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF \$10.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of \$200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen.....\$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen.....25 per month.
Coal-passers.....18 per month.
Seamen.....15 per month.
Ordinary Seamen.....14 per month.
Landmen.....12 per month.
Boys.....10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The County bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this city.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New York.

Capt. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,

No. 9 Cherry-st.

Capt. EDWARD THOMPSON, U. S. N.,

No. 346 Water-st.

Lieut-Com'd'g JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,

No. 14 State-st.

Act'g Master JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,

No. 156 South-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Major.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.

WILLIAM M. TWED, Supervisor.

WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.

County Volunteer Committee,

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New York, April 4, 1864.

W. PAYNE, Printer of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, in the best style of the art. Office, 37 Park Row, Room 40, Fifth story.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY

JOURNAL.

THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

AND

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

TERMS.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. For sale by all newsdealers. It is published weekly in a large sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper.

AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st., New York, General Agents.

Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
192 Broadway, New York.

BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.

—Bounties of all kinds, Back Pay and Prize Money promptly collected and cashed. Blanks and full instructions sent to all parts of the country. Advances made upon officers' pay rolls.

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,

243 Broadway, opposite the Park, New York.

Refer by permission to
Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A.; Hon. John Comness, U. S. Sen.; Hon. R. F. Andrews, Surveyor of Port; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. John Keyser, N. Y.; Hon. James Key, N. Y.; H. Lewis, Esq., Pres. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank; D. Brown, Esq., Pres. Mech. & Traders' Bank; Hon. E. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. A.; Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Sen.; John J. Phelps, Esq., N. Y.; John A. Gray, N. Y.; Gen. A. C. Arthur, late Q. M. G.; Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., New Haven, Ct.; S. K. Green, Esq., Pres. 3d Ave. Savings Bank; A. V. Stout, Esq., Pres. Shoe & Leather Bank; Hon. E. Murray, U. S. Marshall; H. Farnham, Pres. Chicago & R. I. R. R.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.

ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter and Druggist Scales of every description, and every Scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

HOWE & BOUVIER,

194 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtainable by any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. C. & S. have been awarded 50 PRIZE MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of their manufacture, their claims resting upon the combined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of tone, and elasticity of touch.

MULLIGAN'S PATENT MESS KETTLE.



ARRANGED FOR FOUR OFFICERS,
PRICE \$20.00 EACH.
Endorsed by the best military talent in the country.
Wholesale Depot 278 Pearl Street, New York.
LALAN & GROSVENOR.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 12, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 13th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commanders of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	BOSTON.	N. YORK.
Blue cloth trousers, pairs.....	7,500	3,500
Blue satin trousers, pairs.....	6,500	500
Canvas duck trousers, pairs.....	1,500	1,000
Barnesley sheeting frocks.....	2,000	6,000
Blue flannel overshirts.....	5,000	18,000
Blue flannel, yards.....	2,000	110,000
Barnesley sheeting, yards.....	2,000	15,000
Canvas duck, yards.....	2,000	7,000
Blue nankin, yards.....	5,000	21,000
Calfskin lined shoes, pairs.....	3,000	3,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs.....	15,000	23,000
Woolen socks, pairs.....	500	5,000
Mattresses with two covers for each.....	20,000	5,000
Blankets.....	20,000	5,000
Black silk handkerchiefs.....	4,000	4,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. This price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations. For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated July 8, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the officers of the several commandants of navy yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
RE-OPENED!

This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery, heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

J. H. SULLIVAN,
General Western Agent, Bellaire, O.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

MILITARY BALL.

12TH REGIMENT BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
of deceased New York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

MILITARY GOODS.

E. R. BOWEN,
20 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET,
(Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.
SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
CARTRIDGES AND RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.
BELTS, HATS, GAUNTLETS, SHOULDER STRAPS,
BAGGERS, CAPS, FLAGS, Haversacks, &c., &c.
PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA GOODS.
HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES,
and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.
The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

FRENCH

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.
By the single one, or in sets of 120 for Oculists. Sole agency for the leading Paris manufacturer.
J. MILHAU & SON, 184 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, medicines and fine pharmaceutical preparations. Orders promptly attended to.

WALDEN & WILLARD,

(Late of U. S. Navy).
ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
187 YORK STREET BROOKLYN,
and 54 WATER STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allowances Cash.

All Government Claims promptly adjusted. Communications by mail will receive immediate attention.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED!!

50,000 WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, Vest, Guard and Neck chains, Chatelaine Chains and Pins, Engraved Bracelets, Engraved Spring Lockets, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chased Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gent's California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Ear Drops, Beautiful sets of Jewelry, New Styles Studs and Buttons, etc., worth \$100,000—to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the request is made, to know what you can have. After knowing what you can have, then it will be at your option to send \$1, take the article or not. Five articles can be ordered for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.

With the information of what you can have will be sent a Circular giving full instructions to Agents and a full Catalogue of Articles, and then it will be at your option to send and get the article or not.

Also, for \$1 I will send a solid Silver Shield or other Army Corps Pin, with your name, regiment and company handily engraved upon it.

Address: S. M. WARD & CO.,
Box 478, New York.

SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 23, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 28th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commanders of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs.....	50,000	85,000
Thread, black and white, lbs.....	200	1,000
Ribband, hat, pieces.....	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces.....	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces.....	3,000	1,000
Spools, cotton.....	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs.....	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs.....	8,500	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers.....	1,000	14,000
Thimbles.....	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives.....	2,500	2,500
Scissors.....	1,500	2,500
Razors.....	500	5,000
Razor strops.....	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes.....	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes.....	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes.....	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes.....	2,000	2,000
Blacking brushes.....	1,000	3,000
Whisk brooms.....	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen.....	500	—
Eagle medium buttons, dozen.....	500	—
Eagle vest buttons, dozen.....	1,000	—
D. E. buttons, dozen.....	5,000	20,000
Fine combs.....	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs.....	4,000	20,000
Spoons.....	2,500	15,000
Forks.....	2,500	2,500
Blacking, boxes.....	6,000	40,000
Can openers.....	500	—
Stearine candles, lbs.....	60,000	—

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

SEWELL'S

PENSION, BOUNTY AND PRIZE LAWS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Have just published

PRACTICE IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT,
Under the
PENSION, BOUNTY AND PRIZE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY ROBERT SEWELL.

1 vol., 8vo. law sheep, \$3.50.

From the U. S. Pension Office.
"A careful examination of so much of this book as relates to Pension Laws and Practice has led me to the conclusion that, for the present use of attorneys and claimants before this Office, no more valuable treatise can be found. The omission of all obsolete matter, and the attempt to meet all inquiries as to the details and practice under the only Pension Law which now has any great interest for claimants or others, may be specified as of particular merit. The clear style, the candid tone, in which you have treated the several topics embraced within your plan should also commend the work to general favor. I can cordially recommend it to the attention of all persons interested in the various matters of which it treats."

Sent free by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 149 South Third street,
(Opposite the Exchange)
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES B. WRIGHT, R. W. DORFMEYER,
GEO. W. AVERTY.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quarters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed.

REVERE HOUSE,

BOWDOIN SQUARE,
and
TREMONT HOUSE,
cor. of Tremont and Beacon streets, BOSTON.
The most centrally located First Class Hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptuous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Faran Stevens having retired from active business, they are now under the superintendence of
BINGHAM, WRISLEY & CO.

ASTOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Broadway, NEW YORK.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.

This elegant establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, is one of the curiosities of New York; and visitors to the city, who leave with out witnessing its internal magnificence, and experiencing the exquisiteness of its cuisine, will have derived themselves of a rare treat. It has very appropriately been termed an "Epicurean Palace;" for, we presume, there is scarcely a delicacy that the greatest epicure could desire, which is not to be found there, if it be possible to obtain it.

EUTAW HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.
R. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

PENNSYLVANIA-AVE., (near the Capitol),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. H. BEAN & Co., Proprietors.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS, and business men generally, to this hotel. The Proprietors spare no effort on their part to make guests comfortable.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The best business man's house in the city, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Banks, Banking Houses, Custom House, Post Office, and the Jobbing business.

HENRY NEIL.

GEORGE W. GRAY.

BROWN STOUT,
PORTER, AND ALE BREWER,
28 South Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE

ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
BALTIMORE,
MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,
Pronounced by the best authority
to be the
MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS

For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

STARR ARMS COMPANY,

267 Broadway, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Starr's Patent Breach-loading RIFLES and REVOLVING PISTOLS, dealers in Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, Sharp's, Elliot's, Moore's, Derringer's, and all other styles of Revolvers and Pistols.

MILITARY GOODS.
Field and Line officers supplied with all necessary articles for their equipment. NAVY and MARINE OFFICERS supplied with Swords, Belts, Passants, Cap Devices, &c., &c.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Semi-weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Steamships BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR and JAS. S. GREEN.

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC BY THE

BEST COMPOSERS.

Beethoven's Sonatas. Printed from the latest German edition in two volumes, with a Portrait. Price, complete, \$12 00

Mozart's Sonatas, in one volume, 6 00

Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, 3 50

Thalberg's L'Art du Chant, 4 00

Bach's Forty-eight Fugues, 2 vols. each, 3 50

Complete in 1 vol. 6 00

Chopin's Mazurkas and Waltzes, with the exception of the last, printed from engraved plates on paper of the same size and quality of Sheet Music.

Copies will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington-st., Boston.

SAMUEL V. NILES,

(Late of the General Land Office.)
MILITARY, NAVAL, AND
GENERAL AGENCY.
(Established in 1857.)
Office and Residence, 202 I st, bet. 20th & 21st sts.
Washington, D. C.

Having had the exclusive charge of the "Revolutionary, and War of 1812, Bounty Land Bureau," General Land Office, for several years, and being familiar with the business of the various branches of the Department and of the Bureau of the "Commissioner of Pensions," offers his services to the public as an Attorney and Solicitor in the adjustment and collection of DEMANDS AND CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

In all departments, especially claims growing out of the present war.

Particular attention given to Pensions due to Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the widows, children, mothers and sisters of those who have been killed, or died from wounds and sickness contracted in the service.

Claims for indemnity for property destroyed, and claims of Contractors, Quartermasters, and for recruiting and subsistence, &c., and for horses lost, died, or killed in the service, and for the Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money due Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of the United States, or their heirs at law.

Any business before the General Land Office, Indian Office, or other Departments, Congress, or the Court of Claims, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

REFER TO
Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.; Hon. John Wilson, late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, late Com. G. L. O., Washington City; Hon. George C. Whiting, late Com. Pen., Washington City; Riggs & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence solicited from Attorneys at Law, and respectable Agents from all sections of the Country, for the purpose of establishing branch agencies for the prosecution of Military and other claims.

Detailed information will at all times be furnished correspondents in relation to claims, together with the necessary forms, and such instructions as may be required to conform to any modifications of the laws, or the requirements of the Departments in relation thereto.

References required.
All letters, to secure prompt attention, should enclose postage stamps.

Address SAMUEL V. NILES, Attorney,
Washington City, D. C.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 10, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs.....	50,000	75,000	—
Dried Apples, lbs.....	55,000	60,000	—
Sugar, lbs.....	225,000	250,000	—
Tea, lbs.....	3,000	—	1,700
Coffee, lbs.....	—	800,000	—
Beans, galls.....	30,000	80,000	13,500
Molasses, galls.....	16,000	7,000	—
Vinegar, galls.....	12,000	—	—

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

HUNTER'S PATENT ARMY DAY

HAND AND NIGHT POCKET COMPASSES—Can be read the darkest night without the aid of an artificial light. Every officer and soldier in our Army should have one of these Compasses. Approved by our most distinguished officers. Read the following letter just received from Major-General Hooker, the hero of Lookout Mountain:

HEADQUARTERS 11th and 12th Corps,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863.

H. W. HUNTER, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Since coming West I have had an opportunity to test your Night Compass, and found it to be invaluable. It has all the merit you claim for it. It is as necessary a companion on the field as a watch.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
JOSEPH H. HOOKER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Prices \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2; Jeweled \$3, \$5, and \$10.
H. W. HUNTER, 169 William st., New York

FRICK'S UNITED STATES

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

Commissioner for all the States.
Established in 1846.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office.
JOHN H. FRICK,
Office, No. 323 Dock St., op. Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims, For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphan Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected.
CHARGES MODERATE.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY
HATS,
CAPS,
EQUIPMENTS,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
as per Regulation,
519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,**

of the best quality, also of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS for field work, for the gallery, and for copying maps, drawings, &c., &c.
Practical and experienced attention given to all orders in our line.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over
FOUR THOUSAND

different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., &c.

110 Major-Generals, 525 Statesmen,
256 Brigadier-Generals, 257 Divines,
270 Colonels, 140 Authors,
96 Lieut.-Colonels, 33 Artists,
232 Other Officers, 123 Stage,
86 Officers of the Navy, 64 Prominent Women,
147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.
INCLUDING REPRODUCTIONS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, STATUES, &c.
Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp.

An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.50, and sent by mail, free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$2.00 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to others.

The smaller kind can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
501 Broadway, New York.
Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully, and returned unimpaired.
FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
have removed their Warehouses to their new, splendid
MARBLE BUILDING,

NO. 71 AND 73 EAST 14TH-ST.,

A few doors east of Union Square, New York.

STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOGERT, BOURNE AND AUTEN,

Stationers,
Printers,
Lithographers
and Blank-Book
Manufacturers.
174 and 176 Pearl street,
New York.

MILITARY & NAVAL AGENCY.

J. LOEWENTHAL & CO.,

207 Pennsylvania-ave.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Authorized Agents for procuring BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY and collecting all kinds of claims against the Government.
RESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDING AGENTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNION WANTED.

JOHN SLATER,

BOOT MAKER,

No. 2 Cortlandt street, near Broadway,
Keeps on hand an assortment of Military Boots, Water-proof Boots, English Walking Shoes, &c., made by himself of English Materials, which he imports direct from the London Markets. English Bend Sole Leather for sale to the trade.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE
EASTERN STATES,

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

A USEFUL PRESENT

FOR A SOLDIER.

One of HOWARD'S PAT. WATER AND SWEAT-PROOF MONEY BELTS, with compartments for Letters, Greenbacks and Card Photographs. Light, Durable, Elegant. Sent free by return mail to any part of the country on receipt of Price, Two Dollars.

HOWARD BELT CO.,

436 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND HANDS.

SELPHO'S PATENT LEG AND ARM.
Patented 1856-7. Established 24 years.
WM. SELPHO, Patentee and Inventor,
516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

EMERSON AND SILVER,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

PRESENTATION & REGULATION SWORDS,

New York Agents:—MORRIS SCHUYLER, HARTLEY &
GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden Lane.
Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Particular attention paid to PRESENTATION SWORDS, of new patterns, unsurpassed in richness and design. BLADES OR SCABBARDS ornamented with Camp or Battle Scenes, or correct Likenesses from Photographs, put up in rosewood, mahogany, ebony, or any other fancy wood; cases lined with velvet, with room on top for Belts, gloves, &c. All kinds of REGULATION SWORDS on hand and made to order. We manufacture every part of our goods within our own establishment, and warrant our SWORDS to stand Government proof. We have made over 50,000 SWORDS for Government. EMERSON & SILVER.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 & 552 Broadway, New York.
DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,
Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN

WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products,—to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.
We manufacture four styles of Watches—
The first has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.
The second has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.
The third has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name "American Watch Co." painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.
The fourth has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.
All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.," others the "P. S. Bartlett," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.

Agents for the American Watch Company,

182 Broadway, New York.

JAMES S. SMITH,

Nos. 15 Dutch-st., 564 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

BEAUFORT, S. C., and VICKSBURG, Miss.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Cords, Spurs, Caps, Hats, and in fact, everything required by the Officers of the Army and Navy.

Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at short notice.
Sole manufacturers of James S. Smith's Patent Metallic Shoulder Straps, in imitation of embroidery.
Trade Supplied.

SCRANTON & CO.,

No. 130 Atlantic street (cor. Henry).

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

Also Officers' Mess Stores put up for the Navy, in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Guinness' Celebrated DUBLIN ALES. Also, William Younger & Co.'s SCOTCH ALES.

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

334 & 335 Broadway, New York.

MERWIN & BRAY,

No. 262 BROADWAY, New York,

Sole Agents for

BALLARD'S

BREACH-LOADING RIFLES.

"Eureka" Cartridge Revolvers, Single Shot Pistols, &c.

Dealers in

FIRE-ARMS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

MILITARY GOODS.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

63 Walker street, near Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Military Goods.

Fatigue Caps, Presentation Swords, Sashes,

Belts, Shoulder Straps, and Officers' Haversacks constantly on hand.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

By E. D.

HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place,

Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines

furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety. Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Folding Purses and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

FIFTH and CHERRY-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS.**PRESENTATION SWORDS**

on hand and made to order.

STAFF, FIELD and LINE OFFICERS'

Swords,	Sashes,	Belts,
Passants,	Embroideries,	Epaulettes,
Hats,	Caps,	Spurs, &c., &c.

COLT'S ARMY and NAVY REVOLVERS.

NAVY and MARINE OFFICERS'

Swords,	Belts,	Chapeaus,
Laces,	Caps,	Embroideries, &c., &c.

REGIMENTAL and NATIONAL FLAGS, GUIDONS, STANDARDS, &c., &c.

E. OWEN & SON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL

MERCHANT TAILORS,

212 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Bet. 14th and 15th Sts.,

E. OWEN. } WASHINGTON, D. C.

S.W. OWEN. }

ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave, via PAVONIA FERRY, foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

10:00 A. M., EXPRESS, for Buffalo and principal intermediate Stations.

8:30 A. M., MILK, daily for Otisville, and intermediate Stations.

10:00 A. M., MAIL, for Buffalo and intermediate Stations.

4:15 P. M., WAY, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7:00 P. M., EMIGRANT, for Dunkirk and principal Stations.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

WRITING AND SEWING CASES.

Hathaway's patent is an indispensable article for the soldier's knapsack, comprising, in a small compass, Paper, Envelopes, Inkstand, Pens, Writing Board, and a full assortment of Sewing Materials. Twenty thousand have already been sold. For sale at wholesale or retail.

JOHN M. WHITEMORE & CO.,

114 Washington-st., Boston.

Send for a descriptive circular.

SEEBASS BROTHERS,

294 Broadway, near Reade St.,

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

The cheapest place for

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES AND EMBROIDERY.

Metal Goods of every description.

We manufacture our own goods and fill orders promptly.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.

C. ROBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Line, Non-Commissioned, Field, Navy, Medical Paymasters', Chaplains', and General Officers' United States Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. Also, U. S. Regulation Cavalry and Artillery Sabres, &c., &c.

BLODGET, BROWN & CO.,

Agents, 83 Beekman street, New York. All the above arms are made from Patterns in the United States Ordnance Department, and guaranteed to stand United States Government test.

SOLDIERS' MONEY BELTS!

JUST OUT!

A New, Light, Durable and Elegant

SOLDIERS' MONEY BELT,

With Compartments for

GREENBACKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS

With one of these Belts the Soldier can carry his Money, his Letters, and Pictures of his friends at home, without any danger of losing or soiling them. The Belt buckles around the waist, between the under and over shirt.

You can find them at any Tailor's Shop, Gent's Furnishing Store, Fancy Store, Gun and Pistol Store, and of all Butlers.

Be sure and call for Howard's Pattern.

HOWARD BELT CO., 436 Broadway.

("ESTABLISHED IN 1841.")

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,

322 Pennsylvania Ave.,

Between Ninth and Tenth sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Have always on hand a large stock of MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING. Also, Swords, Sashes,

Belts, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c.

P. S.—As we keep one of the largest Stocks of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city, we would respectfully solicit a call from Army and Navy Officers.

SUTLERS TREATED LIBERALLY.

GILT-EDGE VISITING CARDS.

Something very elegant—at GIMBRED'S,

506 Broadway. Chip Cards, Monograms, &c.

STADERMANN & SHAPTER,

292 BROADWAY, cor. READE STREET,

NEW YORK,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

MILITARY GOODS.

Sashes,	Military Buttons,
Genuine Solingen Swords,	Gold Epaulettes,
Extraline Presentation Swords,	Gold Embroideries,
Extraline Presentation Belts,	Shoulder Straps,
Hat and Cap Ornaments,	Hat Cords,
Plumes,	Haversacks.
	Fine Silver-plated Swords.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind

Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Ilion, New York

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,

United States 7-30 Treasury Notes

United States Coupons of 1881,

United States Certificates of Indebtedness.

Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and Northern Cities.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Bankers,

352 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

BENT & BUSH,

MILITARY GOODS,

COR. COURT AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

BOSTON.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of MILITARY GOODS, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword-knots, Embroidered Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers' Equipments.

Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY COLLECTING

AND

BANKING OFFICES,

No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,

New York.

BRANCHES:—183 York street, Brooklyn; 476 Seventh-st., Department Exchange, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,

Clothing Accounts, &c., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

MILLER & CO.,

9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

MILITARY GOODS.

Offer to the trade and military public generally a full stock of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SWORDS,

GOLD AND GILT EMBROIDERIES,

Belts, Sashes, Buttons,

Figures, Letters, Revolvers,

Cartridges, Holsters, Field Glasses,

Corps Badges, Metallic Military Ornaments,

and a general assortment of goods used by the trade, at the manufacturers low cash prices.

HEWINS AND HOLLIS,

209 WASHINGTON, CORNER OF BROMFIELD STREET,

BOSTON.

Manufacturers of FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER,

and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FRENCH FLANNEL, ARMY AND TRAVEL

LING SHIRTS constantly on hand.

500 WONDERS of the World and

great money-making methods worth a fortune to